

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

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[For description see page 101]





# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

*HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.*

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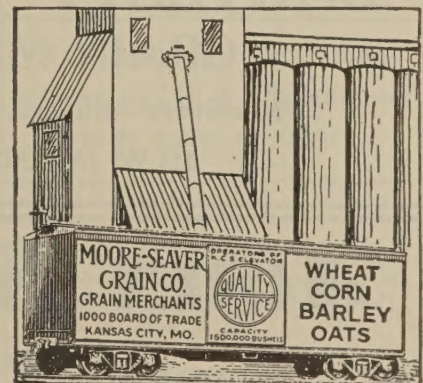
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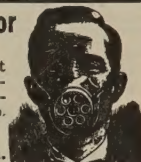
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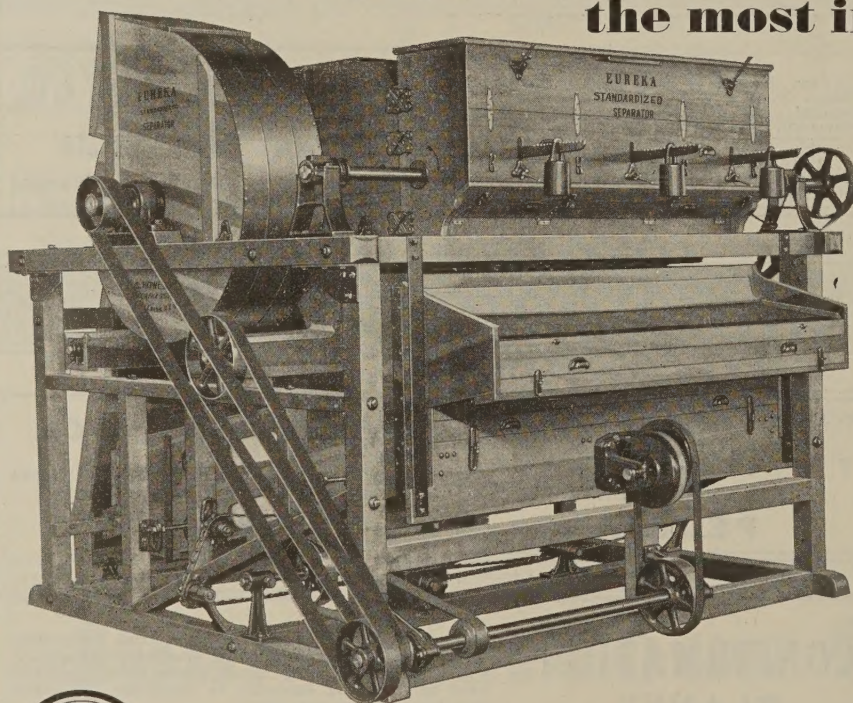
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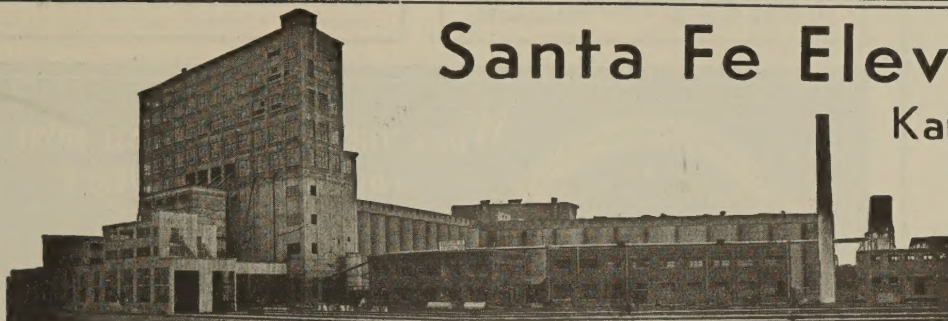
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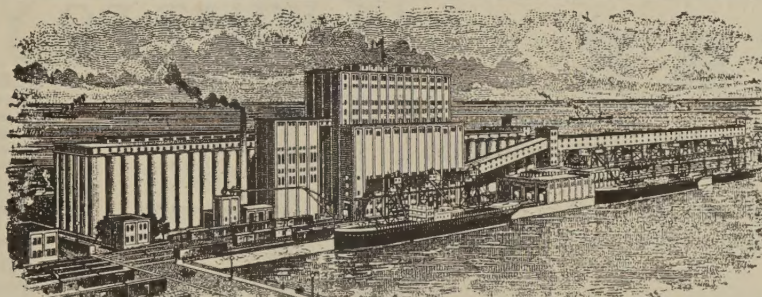
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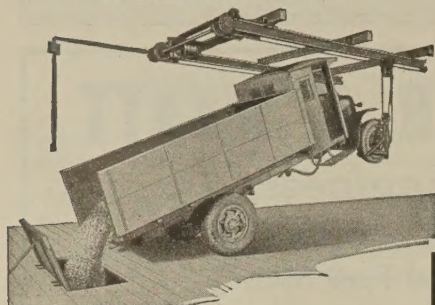


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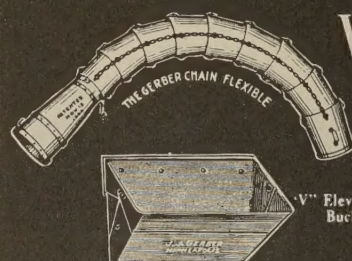
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National Retailers Mutual Ins. Co. of Chicago, Illinois	Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Des Moines, Iowa
Michigan Millers Mut. Fire Ins. Co. of Lansing, Michigan	The Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Grain Dealers Nat. Mut. Fire Ins. Co. of Indianapolis, Indiana	Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Fort Worth, Texas

## Association of Mill and Elevator Mutual Insurance Companies

230 East Ohio Street  
Chicago, Illinois

## WHAT DO YOU NEED

to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books	Hammer Mill
Attrition Mill	Head Drive
Bag Closing Machine	Leg Backstop
Bags and Burlap	Lightning Rods
Bearings {Roller	Loading Spout
{Ball	Magnetic Separator
Belting	Manlift
Bin Thermometer	Moisture Tester
Bin Valves	Motor Control
Bleachers and Purifiers	Mustard Seed Separator
Boots	Oat Clipper
Buckets	Oat Huller
Car Liners	Plans of Grain Elevators
Car Loader	Portable Elevator
Car {Puller	{Oil Engine
{Pusher	Power {Motors
Car Seals	Power Shovel
Cipher Codes	Railroad Claim Books
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Rope Drive
Clover Huller	Safety Steel Sash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Concrete Restoration	{Truck
Corn Cracker	Scales {Hopper
Conveying Machinery	{Automatic
Distributor	Scale Tickets
Dockage Tester	Scarifying Machine
Dump	Screw Conveyor
Dust Collector	Seed Treating {Machine
Dust Protector	{Chemicals
Elevator Leg	Separator
Elevator Paint	Sheller
Feed Formulas	Siding-Roofing {Asbestos
Feed Ingredients	{Steel or Zinc
Feed Mixer {Dry	Silent Chain Drive
{Molasses	Speed Reduction Units
Feed Mill	Spouting
Fire Barrels	Storage Tanks
Fire Extinguishers	Testing Apparatus
Foundation Restoration	Transmission Machinery
Grain Cleaner	Waterproofing (Cement)
Grain Drier	Weevil Exterminator
Grain Tables	Wheat Washer

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

## INFORMATION BURO

Grain & Feed Journals, 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

ILLINOIS—Grain elevator and coal business for sale near Chicago. For information write 72M9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SHERIDAN, IND.—Opportunity to buy 25,000 bushel elevator and coal yard; good equipment; splendid location. See or write Wm. E. Wilson, Director.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

MICHIGAN—Elevator and coal sheds at Milo (Barry Co.), situated in a good farming district only 30 min. drive from Kalamazoo. Nina Boyle, Delton, Mich.

NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—100,000 bushel cribbed grain elevator with electric power for sale, truck dumps, ready for business, good competition. Address P. O. Box 213, Bloomington, Ill.

OKLA.—12,000 bu. iron-clad elevator and 4-car capacity feed warehouse for sale, in good condition. In corn and oat belt on M. K. & T. R. R. For information write Mrs. A. J. Hargrave, Broken Arrow, Okla.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now"

INDIANA—Grain elevator for sale; handles coal, grain, feed, salt, seed and fertilizer; one of the good points in N. W. Indiana. Owner wishes to retire from business. Write 72M14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHWESTERN IOWA—25,000 bus. elevator for sale in town of 1,200 population; elevator iron-clad and equipped with cleaner, grinder, etc. Full set of sidelines are carried. Reasonably priced. For full information write 72M13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE OR LEASE

SOUTH DAKOTA—Pettyjohn Elevator Co., at Harold, for sale or lease August 1st. Address Mrs. Frank Pettyjohn, Pierre, S. D.

OHIO—Elevator completely equipped for sale or lease; situated in good producing territory, Seneca County, Ohio. Address P. O. Box 714, Fostoria, Ohio.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

ILLINOIS elevator wanted, preferably in Central Eastern section. Give capacity, construction, railroad, price or rental, etc. Address 73N1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

## LEASE WANTED

WANT TO LEASE good elevator in corn belt of Illinois or Indiana. Write 73P5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO LEASE elevator in good grain town in North Iowa or Illinois. Write 73Q17 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO LEASE elevator, monthly rentals, or on strictly com. basis; or would accept a position as mgr.; yrs. of exper.; best refs.; write fully all particulars when answering. 73Q3 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

## FEED MILL FOR SALE

INDIANA—Feed mill, elevator and coal yard for sale to settle estate. For information write 73P6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## MILLS FOR SALE

ST. CHARLES, MO.—Old, established Flour Mill on two railroads for sale or lease. No other mill nearby. The neighborhood is now harvesting a bumper wheat crop. Splendid dairy country, rich trade territory. Will lease with privilege to purchase. A bargain for someone. J. F. Rauch, St. Charles, Missouri.

## MEMBERSHIP WANTED

WANT TO CORRESPOND with some one who has inactive Chicago Board of Trade membership. Write 73Q4 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

## HELP WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

## ADDRESS WANTED

ADDRESS WANTED of Homer Andrews formerly located at Dolton City, Macon and Walker, Ill. Grain Dealers Credit Buro, 140 W. Van Buren St., Room 900, Chicago, Ill.

## Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Record of Receipts.—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus., Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2.25, as is Order Form 83 Special.

Memo of Agreement.—Grain contracts for contracting grain and seed from farmers; is extensively used by grain dealers to avoid taking chances with verbal contracts. Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are also on bond paper. Check bound, 50 sets to a book with two pieces of carbon paper. Order by name, special price 75 cents to close out. All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated  
332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## Modern Methods

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
CONSOLIDATED  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

.....bushels State.....

They Suffer Most  
If You Get Hurt!





**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**CORN CUTTER**—Grader, aspirator, guaranteed, 73Q12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**20" ATTRITION MILL**, Unique, single runner. Write 73Q14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**GRUENDLER NO. 3 HAMMER** Mill for sale; 50-h.p.; magnetic separator, nearly new. G. E. Bursley & Co., Springport, Mich.

**HAMMER MILL**—30-h.p. size—with or without 30-h.p. motor and V-Drive. Write 73Q13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FEED MIXER**—Vertical, hopper below floor, one ton, with or without motor. Write 73Q15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**CRACKED CORN** Machine—one ton per hr. 5-h.p.—grader, cleaner, polisher. Write 73Q16, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**LATE TYPE 26" ATTRITION** mill for sale with two 30-h.p. motors; first-class condition. Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

**OAT HULLER**, Rebuilt, \$248; hulls undried oats, 500 to 1,000 lbs. per hr., 5-h.p., weight 500 lbs. Ross, 2208 1st Ave., S., Seattle, Wash.

**DOAK SPOUT HOLDER** for sale; best on earth for car loading of grain; full information on request. Price \$10.00. Manufactured by E. O. Doak, Albert City, Iowa.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest in the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

**CAR PULLER** for sale, will handle ten to fifteen cars; equipped with 3 phase, 440 volt A C motor and controller. Independent Electric Machinery Co., 300 S. W. Bl., Kansas City, Mo.

**MONITOR No. 6 Mills**, No. 29 Clipper Cleaner, S.S.&S. gravity grader, Oxford bean polisher, Beal hominy separator, Sonander auto. scale, double batch feed mixer for sale. Also 25-h.p. Fairbanks Morse kerosene engine. Write 73Q2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE**

10 Knife Corn Cutters and Graders. 18 Batch Mixers. 27 Hammer Mills. Our large new Feed and Flour Mill Machinery Catalog just off press. Write:

H. C. Davis Mill Machinery  
Dept. L, Bonner Springs, Kansas.

**SELL YOUR SECOND HAND** Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

**COMPLETE ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT** for sale cheap, including Invincible Double Receiving Grain Cleaner & Separator, 4-Roll Feed Mill, elevator legging, shafting and hangers, pulleys, sprockets and chain, shaft coupling, boxing, etc. Write for complete list, description and prices to A. Brown, Exchange Floor, Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.

**ONE AMERICAN MIDGET** marvel 50-bbl. flour mill and all related equipment. Write for full particulars and prices. Feed mill equipment; part practically new and all in splendid condition; Barnard & Leas three roller mill, size 1—\$150; J. B. Hammer mill, size 2—\$400; Fairbanks-Morse motor and starting switch, 15-h.p.—\$125; Vita Cereal Mill (Anglo-American Mill Co.)—\$160. Edgar L. Oakes & Co., Caldwell, Idaho.

**NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY**

24" Dreadnaught with 40-h.p. motor; all sizes and makes of belt driven attrition mills; 3 pr. high Noye, Allis and Sprout, Waldron 9x24 mills; Gruendler and Jay Bee Hammer Mills; ½ and 4 bu. Richardson automatic scales; dial scales; hopper scales; 1 oz. to 50 lb. exact weight scales; Monarch cracked corn grader, size B; No. 39 clipper; No. 16 clipper, No. 3 Monitor receiving separator; No. 6 Invincible cleaners; Humphrey elevator; pulleys all sizes; Clark power shovel; 25 and 50-bbl. midget mills; elevators all sizes; motors, oil engines; corn shellers; cob crushers; corn crackers; corn crackers and polishers; corn cutters; corn cutters and graders; horizontal and vertical batch mixers; Gedge Gray mixers. Everything for the elevator and feed mill. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

**MACHINES WANTED**

**USED CAST IRON** Elevator boots wanted for 7"x13" buckets. Size approximately 20" by 42". G. G. Davis, Tipton, Ind.

**GOOD USED** electric overhead truck dump wanted; must be in good condition. R. H. Lamis, Chillicothe, Iowa.

**RAT POISON**

**"RAT LUNCHES,"** newly discovered Rat Killer. Safe and ready to use, just lay them out. \$1.00 buys a large package. Rat Lunches Co., Carroll, Iowa.

**SCALES WANTED**

**ONE GOOD USED** Richardson Automatic Scale wanted, 800 bushels per hour capacity that will pass government official inspection. Also one good used molasses spray equipment for dairy and other feeds. Nappanee Milling Co., Nappanee, Indiana.

**MOTORS FOR SALE**

**MOTORS**—All sizes—bankrupt stock. Write 73Q11 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED**—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

**FIELD AND GRASS SEED FOR SALE**

**SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS** can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**Successful Speculation a Business**

by La Marquette

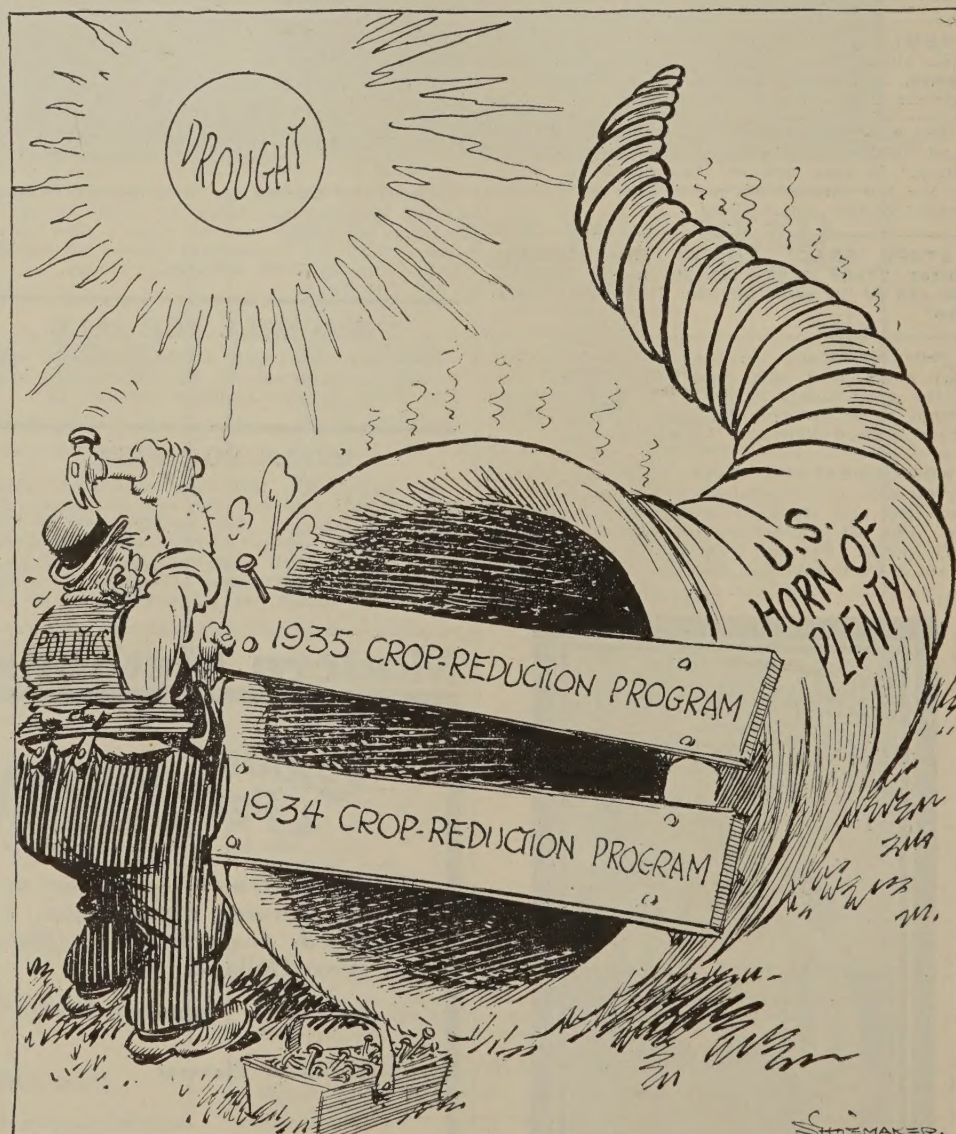
Is a text book for the speculator, be he a business man, farmer or dealer in grain. This book is illustrated with comprehensive tables and graphs with instructions for amplifying and adding to them. The subject of speculation is handled in a simple, straight-forward manner. It is concise and thorough, and in a language anyone can understand. Cloth bound, 110 pages, price \$5.00, plus postage.

**Grain & Feed Journals**

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

**A Poor Time to Insist on Crop Reduction**

From Chicago Daily News



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED  
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES** to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

**THE ADVERTISING** value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

**LETTERS** on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

**QUERIES** for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 8, 1934

DO YOUR lightning rods extend down to moist earth? If they are not effectively grounded they fail to protect your elevator as designed.

SHURE-STOP FIRE fighters have extinguished so many fires in their incipency, the wonder is that every elevator is not equipped with a number of these vigilant fire extinguishers.

FIRES ORIGINATE in so many elevator motors these days, it is very evident operators neglect to keep them clean and lubricated as needed. Electric motors, like every other power unit, demand care and watchful supervision.

ELEVATOR operators looking for a side line activity to promote their business, especially where coal is handled, may profit by getting the agency for a good automatic stoker, for which there has developed an active demand.

SO MANY NEW RULES and interpretations of the rules already promulgated under the various codes, are being issued, that it behooves every member of the trade to keep a vigilant lookout for unexpected changes that may directly affect his business activities.

CAUTION is advisable in buying seed from concerns with new names that have offices in the same building with seed companies whose names have been published by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture as selling seed grossly adulterated and far below the germination promised.

TRUCKS are never scared by moving trains or noisy machinery, but the heavily laden trucks can be depended upon to crush weak dumps and poorly supported driveways. The business of the dealer who prepares for their coming is never interrupted by the damage they cause.

AS SOME farsighted elevator operators are installing 30 ton truck scales, it would seem that buyers of small capacity truck scales are just temporizing with their future needs. Better roads and the more extensive use of combines encourages the use of larger trucks and faster handling elevators.

FLOWER LOVERS everywhere will always be attracted to the grain elevator office surrounded with a flower garden or well landscaped. Among other plants attracting attention of visitors this season are those of E. A. Boyd at Spokane, Wash., and the Light Grain Co. at Hooker, Okla. Have you a bouquet on your desk?

LATERAL STRESS of grain in a high concrete elevator at Mansfield, Wash., pushed out a side wall and dropped the contents of the top half of the bin to the ground. A survey of the wreck disclosed the absence of the reinforcing needed to withstand the pressure. Evidently the superintendent of construction was absent minded or else the owner neglected to inspect the work as it progressed, so he did not get the house he expected or paid for. If you are anxious to get the elevator called for in your plans and specifications employ vigilant inspectors and watch the work yourself.

IDAHO grain warehousemen who have been denied compensatory rates by the state utilities commission are fortunately for themselves not in the position of a railroad or telephone company unable to utilize their investment except in public service. The public warehouses can be converted into private elevators and operated for the profit of their owners. No one can be compelled to build a public warehouse to be operated at a loss, and the farmers of Idaho will find that instead of benefiting them the state public utilities commission is simply depriving them of storage facilities for their crops.

SALE of Pacific Northwest wheat in the southern states may be arousing resentment among wheat growers of Pennsylvania and Virginia; but as long as the North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n does not use the proceeds of the processing tax on eastern farmers to finance such competition against them, the eastern growers have no legitimate cause for complaint. Fundamentally the Pacific Northwest always has a surplus for shipment or export, and at present the domestic market price for wheat is high enough to make shipments feasible to Atlantic ports at the low water rate of freight. Virginia can not have a protective tariff against Oregon wheat.

APPRAISALS OF COUNTRY elevators for the purpose of getting a Government loan are giving many companies a more definite understanding of the value of their property. While these loans are made only to co-operative enterprises, they are made under conditions that few individuals would care to meet unless in dire need.

HASTY SHIPMENT of the crop to some distant market is inadvisable in a crop failure year like 1934. Grain should be held on the farm or in the country elevator to be sold at a fancy price that may be offered later at a destination to which the freight is less. Holders of 1933 durum wheat who let it lie in Northwestern elevators now are in position to profit by the scarcity.

THE BURNING of an Indiana elevator recently while under construction, principally because the one man left on the job during the noon hour had to run more than two blocks in order to obtain a bucket of water, is a sad reflection on the discretion of both the owners and the builders. Several barrels of water with convenient buckets, or any efficient fire fighting apparatus, would have prevented the spread of this fire and the destruction of the new elevator.

RIVER ELEVATORS are being proposed and built at so many points in the Mississippi Valley, it seems certain that some houses will be erected at points hastily selected, and to the great disadvantage of the owners. Like all new movements in any industry, the river elevator is sure to bring unexpected losses to some. While the building of two local elevators at any river port might be justified, it would hardly seem possible both could succeed financially where ice will interfere with the shipments part of the year.

CODE ASSESSMENTS per unit of commodity handled, even tho the commodity represents but a fraction of the grain dealer's principal business, as being attempted in the retail solid fuel industry, will be resisted by many. The problem is how to make their voice heard in effective protest against a tax for which they had no voice in levying. Letters to the administrator of the N. R. A. calling his attention to the injustice of requiring contributions to code authorities in which merchants have no real interest may be effective in halting this blanket tax.

RATS in burrowing for permanent homes have undermined the foundations of many elevators so that the house was no sooner loaded than it became lopsided and much of its machinery was thrown out of alignment. In wrecking an old elevator at Cedar Bluff, Nebr., recently 1179 rats, who had been living off the grain dealer for years, were turned over to the dogs. One elevator at Ritchey, Ill., has a new concrete foundation because the rodents had honeycombed the old foundation. The toleration of rats or mice about a grain storehouse costs many times as much as their complete eradication. If you are anxious to prevent your high elevator tilting provide a heavy concrete foundation with broad footings and a concrete basement and then feed the visiting rodents plenty of red squill.



THE FARMERS ELEVATOR ASS'N of Minnesota has done a public service in making a vigorous objection addressed to Administrator Johnson against the assessment of elevator operators for the support of the code authority of the retail solid fuel industry. The Ass'n rightly questions the necessity of calling on country grain elevators to bear any of the expense of enforcing the coal code, believing that this expense should be borne entirely by the dealers whose principal business is handling coal, just as grain dealers are required to bear the entire expense of enforcing the country elevator code.

A CODE is a good thing if it keeps the other fellow from doing what you do not want him to do. If it fails to prevent the other fellow it is no good; and if it prevents you from doing what you want to do it is for that reason also no good. Inquiries about codes seem to be directed more towards how to get around them than how to support them. Americans in every walk of life chafe against the halter and the bit. To forbid anything in the United States is to arouse attempts to do that very thing. Without doubt many grain dealers who formerly would not store grain for farmers will play with the deferred payment sales contract to which their attention was called in the first circular issued by the Elevator Code Authority.

### Is Your Elevator Protected?

The elevator owner who is so fortunate as to be able to obtain insurance against fire in any of the mutual companies specializing in this class of risk, knows full well that he is required to keep well filled water barrels and convenient buckets on different floors of the structure for the prompt extinguishment of fires in their incipency.

Any elevator owner who desires to continue in the grain business is anxious to protect his property from destruction by fire and as a rule is glad to adopt every precaution for sounding an alarm when fire occurs and extinguishing it as quickly as discovered. The old law of self-preservation demands that every known precaution be adopted not only for preventing fires, but for extinguishing them when discovered.

Notwithstanding the deep interest of owners in their property, we find many properties sacrificed each year to carelessness and lack of precaution in providing facilities for extinguishing fires before they get beyond control.

Only recently a crew of twelve Hoosiers, who had a new modern elevator almost completed, went to lunch, but they never went back to work. The man left on the job to watch their tools found it necessary to run a couple of blocks in order to obtain a bucket of water. When he returned, the fire had gained such headway that his efficient fire extinguisher was of little use. Water filled barrels and convenient buckets would have saved this new plant, just as they have saved many other elevators.

Country elevators as a rule are isolated and beyond the reach of efficient fire fighting apparatus, so that it is doubly important that every operator invest a few dollars in all kinds of fire fighting apparatus and keep barrels and buckets and fire extinguishers at every con-

venient point about the plant, otherwise he may have to stand by and watch his property burn while he is helpless.

The present season has been so unusually dry, everything seems to have taken on a higher degree of combustibility, and grain elevators are no exception. If you desire to save your property for your own use, increase the probability of your success by adopting every known means of preventing fires and install facilities for extinguishing them when discovered.

### Reducing Grain Dust Explosions

No grain elevator operator is anxious to tolerate conditions or to continue practices which are known to be contributing factors to the most destructive and the greatest hazard of grain elevator operation. However, it is quite clear from some of the emphatic lessons of recent explosions that some elevator operators are tolerating conditions and practices which have contributed to explosions of grain dust.

The conviction of most engineers specializing in the designing and construction of grain elevators, is that while every effort should be made to separate each department of the elevator from all others in hope of preventing an unnecessary spread of the rapid combustion of dust-laden air, it is also the conviction of most critical observers that every department should be provided with many vents or thin walls which will easily give way under pressure, in hope of relieving the stress and thereby preventing the wrecking of the heavy walls necessary to sustain the structure.

On pages 96, 100, 101, 102 and the outside front cover will be found practical suggestions for reducing the grain dust explosion hazard, and a long series of explosions supports the conviction that the precautions recommended in this number will not be taken in vain.

The possible loss of life in any elevator as a direct result of an explosion of grain dust, is so great as to make every operator shudder. Both the loss of life and the loss of property can be greatly reduced, if not prevented, by adopting equipment of recognized merit for removing dust as well as to provide every department of the elevator with facilities that will release explosive pressures and prevent rapid combustion spreading to all parts of the plant.

The cost of installing equipment that will keep down the dust and relieve the pentup force of the explosion, when one does occur, will surely safeguard many plants from destructive explosions and reduce the loss of life and property. The expense of taking precautions, which to some may seem experimental, is so small in comparison with the possible loss from an explosion of grain dust, that even the doubting Thomases cannot afford to take chances.

Experience has always been recognized as the best teacher. Observations by experienced engineers who have overhauled and repaired the damage resulting from explosions of grain dust, are worthy of serious consideration by every elevator owner and operator. Some operators feel that they have corrected this hazard, but many others are now installing equipment for collecting and removing dust that will surely reduce this hazard, if not prevent explosions. Others can not afford to do less.

### Reversal of Code Ruling on Deferred Payment Sale Contracts

Free storage is justly condemned as a bad practice tending toward bankruptcy of the grain buyers granting this concession and as a means of unfair competition against dealers making a proper charge for the use of their bins. Accordingly the Code Authority of the Country Grain Elevator Industry at its first session after organization cracked down on this unfair method in the following rule:

(c) any contract covering deferred sale of grain after delivery to the elevator and which does not provide bonded protection to the grower equivalent to that provided by licensed warehouse operation, and/or which in effect provides free storage, is hazardous to the elevator, which may be cited at any time for violation of the Code by evasion of its clear provisions.

The sales contracts struck at by the ruling would be more correctly described as "deferred payment" on present sale. Every man has a legal right to sell something now to be paid for later; but the Code Authority recognized that the deferred payment contract was a mere subterfuge to circumvent the storage laws of the various states that require bonds of grain dealers storing for growers. It is the habit of NRA and AAA to disregard law and the constitution; and had the Code Authority been content to stand on its ruling and undertake its enforcement all would have been well.

Someone, however, saw fit to ask the NRA for a legal opinion on the practice, as to whether the contract was one for storage or sale, and, of course, the attorneys of the government could only answer as they did that it was a sales contract and not for storage. Having had their attention thus called to the Code ruling the NRA instructed the Authority to cancel its ruling. The NRA was merely asked whether the contract was one of storage or sale, and it is suspected one reason the NRA went farther is that the contract gave the farmer something free of charge, and Washington presumably is in favor of giving the farmer everything in sight, even the privilege of welshing on the mortgage on his farm.

In the absence of orders from the head of the AAA or NRA it would seem possible for the Code Authority to go ahead with its correct interpretation of this subterfuge. The opinion of the attorney of the NRA has no legal effect. It is not a decision of a court. In stalling along without a court decision the Code Authority could probably for a few years greatly discourage the use of the deferred payment contract. Up to Aug. 3 the litigation division of the NRA has docketed 334 cases in the federal courts and has succeeded in sidestepping unfavorable decisions by tactics known to lawyers so that only 3 decisions have been against the NRA. Those where the NRA had the legal advantage where presumably pushed to a decision, 30 of which were favorable to the government.

The Code Authority promulgated its ruling against the deferred payment contract in defiance of a ruling by the attorney-general of Kansas. We fail to see where the opinion of an attorney in the employ of the NRA or AAA is more worthy of credence than that of a state official. The Code Authority was willing and did disregard that of the attorney-general. Why not go ahead on its own responsibility and stamp out the free and unbonded storage abuse?



## Restrictions That Destroy the Farmer's Market

Individuals gifted with foresight are few in number, while the mob is amply endowed with hindsight. So it is that some of the quack nostrums offered to regulate business are accepted by merchants lacking foresight.

Just as a cliff falling into the sea may cause a tidal wave destructive on distant shores, so the hurling of a monkey-wrench into our delicately adjusted marketing machinery may be destructive to its mechanism.

Some brilliant mind conceived the idea that it would be a good plan to demand excessive margins from floor traders and customers to keep them from overtrading. It was proposed to ride rough-shod over the floor traders and patrons, and without regard to individual financial rating, compel each and every trader to deposit the identical margins required of every other trader. Every trader was to wear the same shoe whether it fitted or not. A man whose every other purchase transaction for apparel, raw materials or what not was conducted on credit warranted by his net worth, on entering the pit was to be treated like the speculator on a shoe-string.

No sooner had this rule been adopted by the Grain Exchange Code Authority than its vicious effects became noticeable. Records of the Grain Futures Administration of the daily transactions showed a remarkable change in that heavy transactions in futures during the day not affected by the 10 per cent margin rule were accompanied the same day by a negligible increase or decrease in the open interest that had to be margined if the floor trader or customer was to remain in the market over night.

Unloading long wheat before the close has had a bearish effect during the bull market that has characterized the present crop year. There has not been the sustaining force against legitimate hedging transactions, the frequent reactions late in the day making a lower average closing price at which to bid the country, to the evident loss of the farmers.

The recent proposal by the Exchange Code Authority to Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace that floor traders be permitted to trade over night without being required to put up the 10 per cent margin is a step in the right direction. The commission firm or clearing house member that carries the trades made by the floor trader should know, if anyone does, how big a line an individual operator can carry. Who ever heard of a floor trader's failure, and there have been many of them, causing a collapse of the grain market?

The same discretion permitted clearing house members carrying transactions of floor traders should be extended to all customers, to broaden the market by more general participation. Especially should traders in 50,000 bus. or less be granted favors warranted by their financial rating. Such liberality to small traders would not harm the public interest. They are usually bulls on the market, aiding to hold up the price paid the growers. Such an easing up of the margin rule would not make possible a repetition of the Crawford debacle of a year ago that in fact created the demand for rigid regulation.

## Your Debt to Your Trade Ass'n

Every grain dealer who makes any attempt to keep posted regarding his own rights and responsibilities, fully recognizes his great indebtedness to his trade association. Not only for its work in discouraging tricksters and sharp traders, but for its work in bringing about uniform understanding of trade rules and in establishing common practices that will gradually be sure to bring the grain trade's code of ethics to a higher plane.

The dealer who has so little interest in the grain business as to fail to recognize his indebtedness to his trade associations, would help himself and benefit the trade by concentrating his efforts in some other line of industry. The dealer who has enough money invested in the grain business to stimulate his interest in keeping posted regarding all the latest developments, not only has many interests in common with his fellow dealers, but he also finds real satisfaction in working with them to bring about better methods and safe practices.

The dealer who has not a sufficient interest in the grain business to work up some enthusiasm over doing his part to bring about improved conditions, of course, has little interest in what the trade associations are striving to accomplish. No dealer has ever suspected any of the grain trade associations of being prompted by any other than zealous wishes for the promotion of the common good of all members of the trade. The associations need the active championship of every member of the trade, as well as their financial support, if the best results are to be obtained from associated effort.

## Kansas Law on Right of Way Sites Invalid

The Supreme Court of Kansas on June 9, 1934, set aside the order of the Kansas Public Service Commission reducing the rental of sites on the right of way of the C., R. I. & P. Ry. Co., occupied by two elevators of the Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Co., at Narka, Kan.

One of the leases, A-16656, was executed Sept. 1, 1927, and called for \$40 annually. The elevator manager wrote a letter to the Commission complaining that the elevator across the street paid less than his elevator and elevators at other points on the Rock Island paid less, and the Commission ordered the rental cut to 6 per cent on the valuation of \$300, or \$18, as the Commission was authorized to do under Kansas Revised Statute 66-294.

The district court of Republic County and the Supreme Court, one judge, Harvey, dissenting, held that the statute was invalid as impairing contracts, and void as conferring judicial power on the Commission.

Conceding, as claimed, that both the elevator and the railroad were public utilities the Supreme Court held there was nothing in the lease contract that prevented the elevator company from serving the public. Every point in the defense made by the railroad company was sustained.—33 *Pac. Rep.* (2d) 170.

## Fraudulent Grain Checks

The Supreme Court of Kansas on June 9, 1934, affirmed the conviction of Don Faulkner for defrauding the Davidson Grain Co. of \$6,000.

The manager of a local elevator in Ford County owned by R. C. Davidson of Dodge City, gave Faulkner the grain checks altho no grain was delivered. Faulkner confessed getting the cash from the bank on the checks and dividing with the manager, retaining only \$5 or \$10 each for himself.—33 *Pac. Rep.* (2d) 175.

## Bond Indemnifying Carrier

The Cook-Bahlau Feed Mfg. Co., Pine Bluff, Ark., gave the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad Co. a bond by the Aetna Casualty & Surety Co. as a blanket indemnity bond for delivery of shipper's order freight without surrender of original B/L, in cases as the "B/L has been lost or delayed."

Two cars of oats reached Pine Bluff in September, 1930, two and three days after arrival of drafts with B/L at the Merchants & Planters Bank of Pine Bluff. The bank notified Cook-Bahlau promptly, but the drafts never were paid. Believing itself to be protected under the bond the railroad company released the cars without surrender of Bs/L, and later had to pay the shippers.

The railroad company brought suit against Cook-Bahlau and the surety company, getting judgment against Cook-Bahlau, insolvent, who defaulted, but not against the surety company, the Supreme Court of Arkansas holding that:

While the bond is entitled "Blanket Indemnity Bond for Delivery of Shipper's Order Freight Without Surrender of Original Bill of Lading," it is not in fact such a bond. By its express terms it does not purport to indemnify appellant for all shipper's order freight it might deliver to the principal without surrender of B/L, but only in such cases as the B/L "has been lost or delayed," and only then on the written order of the principal so stating and the true value thereof, and, in case of loss, proof thereof satisfactory to appellant. The conditions upon which appellant might deliver shipper's order freight to the principal are plain and unambiguous. The object of both the statute and the bond was to facilitate the delivery of shipper's order freight where the B/L was lost or delayed. The original act shows this to be the fact, and the bond speaks for itself. The act is entitled: "An Act to permit shippers and consignees of freight \* \* \* to execute bonds to common carriers \* \* \* in order to obtain possession of goods when they are unable to present and deliver the original bills of lading and receipts." Acts 1907, p. 861. Had the principal made such written order and stated that the B/L was either lost or destroyed, and otherwise complied with the requirements of the bond, an entirely different case would be before us. It would then be more like the case cited and relied on by appellant—that of *Kansas City S. Ry. Co. v. U. S. F. & G. Co.*, 174 Ark. 318, 295 S. W. 705, 706. In that case the bond was entirely different from the bond in this case. But paragraph numbered 2 of that bond was the basis of the principal defense of the surety, and it read as follows: "That neither the principal nor its agents nor employees shall request, accept or receive from said railway company the delivery or possession of any freight to which it would not be entitled upon the production and surrender of Bs/L or shipping receipts therefor, and that no delivery of freight on account of this bond will be requested or made where the draft with the B/L is then in any bank at point of delivery for collection."

The consignee in that case requested delivery, altho the B/L was then in the bank at Fort Smith with draft attached. We held the surety liable. No such state of facts exists in this case. The bond is not so broad and all-inclusive. No demand, written or otherwise, was made on appellant for delivery, and no showing that the B/L was either lost or delayed.—58 S. W. Rep. (2d) 428.



## Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Code Assessment on Each Ton of Coal?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* We have received a letter from G. G. Andrews, assistant deputy administrator of the coal code at Washington, D. C., informing us that:

Under the date of July 9, Division Administrator C. E. Adams, signed an order granting an exemption to the Retail Solid Fuel Industry, which permits them to assess all Retail Solid Fuel Dealers' tonnage for the cost of administration of the Retail Solid Fuel Code, irrespective of whether or not the sale of solid fuel is the major portion of any particular concern.

As soon as the estimated budgets and plans of contribution for the National Code Authority and the various Divisional Code Authorities of the Retail Solid Fuel Industry, are approved by the National Recovery Administrator, non-payment of assessment will then be a violation of the Code.

Approval has not yet been given, but the estimated budgets and plans of contribution have been submitted and are under consideration by the National Recovery Administration.

Accordingly elevator operators handling coal as a side line, even the coal sales are an insignificant part of their business; will become liable for coal dues, when the foregoing has been approved by the N. R. A. Has this order been approved?—L. C. S.

**Ans.:** Regardless of the press releases of underlings in the N. R. A. the coal assessment will not be effective until authorized by the N. R. A., and it has not been authorized, and may never be. The last official utterance is that of Pres. Roosevelt of Apr. 14, 1934, and that of Gen. Johnson making effective the President's order of Apr. 14 stating that "No member of any trade or industry shall be deemed in violation of a Code for failure to contribute to the expense of administration of the Code for any trade or industry other than for that trade or industry which embraces his principal line of business, subject to such exception as the N. R. A. may provide."

The question arises: Has the N. R. A. made an exception in the case of the retail solid fuel industry? Can deputy administrators issue orders having the effect of law and subjecting persons to fine and imprisonment. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator, can do so.

The objection that assessing every ton of coal sold by anyone establishes the principle that everyone handling numerous commodities, such as a large retail department store, must pay on some 100 or more different commodities, is not well taken, for the reason the N. R. A. is not governed by principle but by expediency.

It is advisable not to pay assessments for code authorities not the principal business of the merchant until an exception to that effect has been duly approved by Administrator Johnson.

The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co., of Chi-

cago, which sells coke, will refuse to pay the assessment.

In states not having enacted N. R. A. laws the assessment is uncollectible at law, the retail sale of fuel not being an interstate business, neither can the merchant be imprisoned for violation of the federal code.

### Country Elevator Code Published

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Can you inform me where I could secure a copy of the country grain elevator code?—K. L. Bateman, Petersburg, Ill.

**Ans.:** Same was published in the May 9 number of Grain & Feed Journals. Additional copies are available from Mr. Ray Bowden, sec'y, National Code Authority, Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis, Minn.

### Illinois Law on Grain Sales

*Grain & Feed Journals:* We are told that several Illinois court cases have decided that in the absence of any other agreement, grain passing across the elevator scales is sold and title passes to the elevator.

Also that in cases of free storage, where payment has been deferred, the farmer cannot reclaim his grain, but must accept settlement. Title to the grain is vested in the grain dealer from time the grain is delivered.

We are further informed that when an elevator charges for storage, the elevator is placed in the class of the terminal elevator, subject to the same rules and regulations.

Can you tell us if this understanding is right?—F. R. Jones, Jones Bros., Manhattan, Ill.

**Ans.:** If everything else but the weighing has been done to complete the sale title passes to the elevator when the grain passes across the elevator scales.

In the absence of any agreement the intent of the owner of the grain governs, and there is no sale if the owner did not intend to sell. Even if he intended to sell he could change his mind after the weighing on learning that the price paid was unsatisfactory, or for any other reason, or no reason at all.

If the agreement is that the grain be stored for farmer's account there is no sale and title does not pass to the elevator when weighed.

In cases of storage where payment has been deferred a farmer who has not signed a contract of sale can demand his grain if terms of settlement are unsatisfactory to him. If he has signed a contract such as that published on page 507 of the Journals for June 27, with or without the charge of 1 cent per bus. per month, he can not demand the grain that he sold. It

### Death of B. F. Hargis

Benjamin F. Hargis, long a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, died July 24, of pneumonia, aged 82 years.

He was born in Howard County, Missouri, May 29, 1852, and after residing at Lawrence, Kan., returned to Missouri because of his political views, and remained near Lee's Summit until the general war order of 1863 compelled him to leave.

In 1874 he removed to Belton and established the banking firm of J. N. Hargis & Son. Ten years later he established a grain office there.

He became a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade nearly 40 years ago, and was president of the institution in 1901. Before his retirement 10 years ago he had established a reputation as an authority on price movements.

One son, Benjamin L. Hargis, is manager at Kansas City for Lamson Bros. & Co., and another William H. Hargis, is in the grain business at Belton, Mo. His two sons and widow survive him.

is a closed transaction, and all that he has coming to him is money.

Illinois has a law enacted in 1871 placing the terminal elevators in a class by themselves, excluding elevators in towns of less than 100,000 population from the terminal Class A. Charging for storage places a country elevator or a warehouse storing any other commodity than grain in Class C. If grain of different owners is mixed together the country elevator comes under Class B, but Class B houses are unregulated unless there is a state grain inspector in the county, in which case as in Cook County, the warehouse receipts are required to be registered with the state grain registrar.

### New Oats Difficult to Sell

"New oats are light in weight, with little feeding value," said C. L. Cannon, federal grain supervisor at Chicago, responding to an inquiry about the new crop. "I don't know what farmers are going to do for seed next year. The sizes of the kernels will make them difficult to drill."

"I've wondered whether an elevator operator would be able to promote a lot of good will for himself during the winter by putting in a cleaning and grading machine, thru which he could screen seed oats for the farmers. Such a machine would not only be an additional service to develop business for the elevator, but it would promote production of a decent crop under the more favorable conditions that may develop next year, and insure the elevator a larger volume of oats to handle."

Records of the Illinois State Grain Inspection Department supported Mr. Cannon's convictions. They showed receipts of new oats were grading well down on the list, mostly No. 4, and sample, light in weight.

J. A. Noble, head of the sampling department of the Chicago Board of Trade, said most of the new oats are light and chaffy, grading low, and useful only for feed. Test weights range from 19 to 26 lbs. Receipts are light. Old oats are frequently found to be weevily.

"New oats arriving thus far are very light and in some cases spongy," said Kenny Pierce, manager of the cash grain department of James E. Bennett & Co. "They are little more than chaff."

"The country grain buyer has a job on his hands determining what to pay for them. I don't know much that he can do other than accumulate a carload, or enough for a bulk head car and have an agreement with the producers that he will take a loading charge and consign the grain to market, giving them what the market affords."

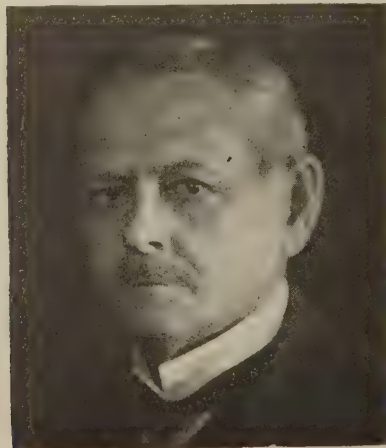
"Today (July 31) No. 3 new oats are selling at 2½ to 3 cents under what No. 3 oats from the old crop will bring. Weight governs what buyers are willing to pay. Buyers are interested in buying kernels of oats, and there aren't many kernels of good quality in present receipts. Much of the oats are good only for feed, and cereal mills will be hard put to find the kind of oats they need."

In the country the grain dealers face the new oats problem. "It is difficult to figure what to pay for these light oats," admitted F. J. Lowrey, manager of the Manhattan Grain Co., Manhattan, Ill. "We get a sample and send it to our commission house. The terminal man takes it to buyers and gets bids and lets us know how it will sell. That way we can judge how much to pay."

"But how can you avoid loss if the basis should change?" he was asked. "Carlots are few and far between. You might have to wait a week, or several weeks, before you accumulate a carload."

Mr. Lowrey shrugged his shoulders. "If one dealer doesn't buy the oats, another will. That is a risk the grain dealer must assume."

Wheat 5,000 years old is alleged to have grown when sown at New Forest, England, by Col. Claiborn. The seed came from an Indian tomb. Prior reports of old seed germinating have never been authenticated.



Benj. F. Hargis, 1901 Pres. Kans. City B. of T., Deceased.



## Memphis Preparing to Entertain Grain Trade

The thirty-eighth annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, to be held in Memphis, Tenn., on October 15, 16 and 17, gives every promise of being an intensely interesting meeting of the grain and feed trades.

The time selected for the meeting, namely, the middle of October, is most propitious because that is the season when Memphis and the whole South are at their best. The summer heat has departed, to be supplanted by the golden glow of autumn.

All the passenger associations of the United States and Canada have given a rate of one and one-third fares for the round trip, and even this rate has been bettered by the South-eastern Passenger Ass'n which has in effect a rate of two cents a mile in each direction.

This is not the first annual meeting of the Association to be held in the South. In 1913 and again in 1922 conventions were held at New Orleans and in 1931 Houston, Tex., entertained the delegates. This, however, is the first time that the Association has ever met in Memphis or in any of the cities of the South-east except New Orleans, and the hosts for the 1934 convention are working earnestly to make the meeting a memorable one. Convention committees have been appointed to take care of every detail. Southern hospitality, famed throughout the nation, will be on tap for both the delegates and their wives and daughters who accompany them.

There will, of course, be the proverbial banquet followed by a dance and there will be a moonlight ride on the Mississippi on one of the big river steamers. The Father of Waters has had many excursion parties in its long history, but none more joyous or more appreciated than the one which will be given by the grain and feed dealers of Memphis. Entertainment for the ladies will be elaborate. No pains will be spared to give them a great time.

The program for the convention is in course of preparation. Already a number of prominent speakers have been secured, among them H. I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Other speakers who are expected to address the convention are Chester C. Davis, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and Frank A. Theis, Chief of the Grain Section, Commodities Division of the AAA. Mr. Theis has been sent to Argentina on a fact finding expedition, but he is expected home before the Memphis convention.

A. T. Gibson, of San Francisco, president of the Lawrence Warehouse Co., is another speaker who will have important information for grain and feed dealers. He will address the convention on "Increased Borrowing Through Independent Warehouse Receipts." He will explain the method of financing country dealers in towns where it is impossible to get sufficient open credit from the local banks because of the banking situation.

Prof. A. G. Philips, of Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago, will discuss the feed situation and a prominent speaker will also be on the program for an address on the cotton situation in the South.

These are but some of the speakers who will address the Memphis convention. The names of others will be announced shortly.

At the banquet a famous Southern orator and wit will give an address that is sure to charm his audience.

It goes without saying that most of the time of the convention will be devoted to the New Deal with its Codes and its NRA and AAA. The meeting will draw grain and feed men from every section of the country because they will want to obtain the latest and most authentic information about the new "planned

economy" and what effect it will have on their business.

As the South now has splendid hard surface roads in every one of its states many will drive to the convention and make the occasion one grand holiday. Memphis is looking for a great attendance and the Hotel Peabody, the convention headquarters, will spare no efforts to give the delegates every possible courtesy and attention.

## Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while. **As they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.**

Aug. 16, 17. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Syracuse, N. Y.

Aug. 20, 21. Northwest Feed Dealers Ass'n. West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

## Deferred Payment Contracts Not Violation of Code

In GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS for June 27, page 507, were published two similar forms of grain purchase contracts under which buyers successfully evaded the storage laws of the code and of the state statutes.

The attorney-general of Kansas had held the contracts not to be storage contracts. This is obvious because the farmer receives no storage certificate, and relinquishes all claim to the grain.

Altho many buyers in the Southwest desired to use this sale contract the National Code Authority for the Country Grain Elevator Industry realized it was but a subterfuge to evade the code provision against unbonded storage, and in its Circular No. 1, appearing on page 460 of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS for June 13 warned users of the deferred sales contract that they might be cited at any time for violation of the code.

The Code Authority asked the A. A. A. for a legal opinion on the contract, and Mr. Theis advised them July 3 that Sections 4 and 5a of Art. VII of the code do not apply to an elevator doing business under future payment form of contract.

Even when a deduction of a fixed amount per day or per month until date of closing the transaction is made it is not a violation of the code, according to the following letter, July 20, to Chairman Booth and Sec'y Bowden from T. B. King, marketing specialist of the A. A. A.:

"We submitted to the legal department two other contracts somewhat different in form but both carried the provision substantially as follows:

"In consideration of the buyer agreeing to make such settlement at the option of the seller as stipulated above, the seller agrees to pay to the buyer, at the time of settlement, the sum of 1c per bushel per month or ...c per bushel per day until time of settlement."

"We are today in receipt of an opinion from Francis M. Shea, chief of the brief and opinion section, in which he holds that the clause for such deductions does not alter the status of the deferred payment contract and that use of such a contract is not a storage contract; therefore, not a violation of Section 4 and 5, paragraph (a), Article VII of the code.

"Therefore, it would seem necessary that your authority notify members of the industry of the cancellation of paragraph (c) in Circular No. 1, dated June 2, 1934."

## J. G. Smith Passes Away

Jule G. Smith one of the best known and most highly respected grain dealers of Texas, died on the afternoon of July 24, after a prolonged illness.

He never fully recovered from an auto accident suffered on the road between Mineral Wells and Fort Worth last January, in which several ribs were fractured and internal injuries sustained. From the time of the accident until his death he spent most of his time under medical care. Yet in spite of his condition he appeared at the annual convention of the Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, Amarillo, Tex., in May, and was active on its resolutions committee.

Mr. Smith was an active ass'n member, almost always present at the Oklahoma, Panhandle and Texas state conventions, and the National convention. He was a zealous student of crop conditions and an ardent champion of crop improvement campaigns.

Mr. Smith was a native of East Texas, worked as a boy in a drug store at Tyler, later becoming manager of a large business enterprise at Nacogdoches.

In 1904 he removed to Ft. Worth, where he acquired large business interests, and became president of the Smith-Ingraham Grain Co., and the Ft. Worth Elevators & Warehousing Co., operating the Rock Island Elevator and the Katy Elevator, having 5,000,000 bus. storage capacity.

He was 65 years of age, and is survived by the widow, three daughters and three sons.

## Wheat Reduction to Continue

Geo. E. Farrell, chief of the wheat section of the A. A. A., said July 31 that the drouth is an abnormality and no man can hope to base a program on an abnormality.

"There is sufficient wheat to prevent any danger of a shortage, and the reduction program will go forward. Farmers will again be asked to reduce their acreage by 15 per cent of the base, computed on the annual average of 1930-1932."



Photo by Blank-Stoller  
Jule G. Smith, Fort Worth, Tex., deceased.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Most of Corn Moving Is From Sealed Crib

*Grain & Feed Journals:* About 90% of the corn receipts is moving from sealed cribs. Some of the cribs run over, some under the amount sealed.

The present premium on corn has enabled all farmers unsealing to pay their notes, even if they were short on bushels.—Walter Wellman, Farmers Elevator Co., Ransom, Ill.

### Small Sealings Hold Out

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Small jobs of sealed corn hold out pretty well, but the large jobs frequently run short. In our receipts one job of 2200 bus. was 474 bus. short of that amount. Another job that was sealed to be 2100 bus. amounted to 168 bus. less on delivery.

Sealed corn has been moving pretty lively, tho there is still a great deal on the farms.—S. T. Johnson, Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. of Lisbon Center, Newark, Ill.

### Sealed Corn a Problem

*Grain & Feed Journals:* We've gotten 1,500 bus. of oats this season and they came from 20 different farmers. All of them were landlords' shares. The tenants are holding their oats for feed. The oats are light, running from 18 to 25 lbs. per bushel.

Sealed corn is also a problem. One fellow who sealed 576 bus. had only 446 bus. when he brought it in. The corn was light and chaffy, incapable of grading better than No. 3. His returns, even tho he sold at 61c, will no more than cover his note.—Eugene F. Kiley, Griswold Farmers Grain Co., Cullom, Ill.

### Corn Does Not Hold

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Receipts of sealed corn almost invariably run short of the sealers' figures, usually from 10% to 20%, tho the latter cases are rare. The strong market while the movement was at its peak was the only thing that prevented great deal of difficulty in collecting the amount of the loans from the farmers.

The government is releasing sealed corn on information from the producer giving the amount of the corn sealed, and the price offered, etc. This worked fine until one elevator found that its kindness of heart in taking up the farmer's note was ill rewarded when a farmer's cribs failed to shell out. The elevator was stuck for well over \$100.

The government officials are presumed to have corrected this difficulty so that the elevators will not be held responsible for shortages, where they have taken up a farmer's notes. But the notices sent out on releases to buyers still carry the provision:

**Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Commodity Credit Corporation** have consented to the sale of the corn to you upon the express understanding that the Corporations retain their present lien until such time as Reconstruction Finance Corporation has received available funds sufficient to pay the amount of the note plus interest and charges to the date such funds are available.

It is contemplated that on the consummation of the sale you will remit . . . sufficient funds to pay in full the producers' note with interest and insurance charges. . . .

This is from the CCC Corn Form N. Does it look like the government is still trying to stick the grain dealer?—Illinois Dealer.

### Would Ground Dust Collectors to Remove Static Electricity

*Grain & Feed Journals:* As a result of my observation of plants damaged in dust explosions I would recommend that about No. 10 copper wire be fastened firmly to all metal dust collectors and this wire be thoroly grounded by running it to a cold water pipe or a good ground connection. This will draw off any static accumulations that might occur on a dust collector and will certainly do no harm and may do good in case static accumulations should discharge to a nearby ground connection.—R. J. S. Carter, Hart-Carter Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

### Troublesome Sealed Corn Releases

*Grain & Feed Journals:* While the bids and the spot market for corn remain together we are having no trouble with sealed corn. While much of the corn thru this territory has been sealed most of the farmers avoided possibility of trouble by conservative estimates. Where their cribs measured to contain maybe 2,000 bus. they sealed only 1,500. Consequently very few are running short of the number of bushels they sealed.

But the farmers are having trouble getting their releases, these requiring seven and eight days to be returned. This is not bad so long as the market is strong, and so long as the bids and the spot market stay together. We buy from the farmers on 15 days delivery, and sell on 20 days delivery. But if the bids and the spot market pull apart it will raise hobb with buyers of sealed corn.—A. C. Minger, New Lenox Grain Co., Spencer, Ill.

### Reducing Dust Explosion Damage by Automatic Release of Pressure

*Grain & Feed Journals Cons.:* We were very much impressed with the sincerity of Mr. Wm. Coufield's letter in your issue July 25th. under the title "Dust Explosion Theories Not Satisfactory." As Superintendent, Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, with 25 years' experience in the grain business, Mr. Coufield has attained a position of authority and responsibility; authority over his staff and responsibility for their lives and the valuable property in his charge, his opinions are worthy of all consideration.

With regard to "Dust Explosion Theories" none of us knows all. If we did, the U. S. Government would have no need of Dr. Price's Department at Washington for the investigation of Dust Explosion Hazards. For our part, we are ignorant of the type of dust burning plants of which Mr. Coufield speaks. We assume, however, that the areas were small, that the atmospheric volume was limited, and that there would therefore be some limit to the volume of oxygen in the room, in all probability barely sufficient for the consumption of the dust and therefore insufficient as a general thing to support explosion. The conditions of which he speaks would suggest that with dust burning systems similar in design to the modern pulverized-coal burning plants much higher efficiency would have been possible, and there would have been no difficulty in disposing of any reasonable quantity of dust, either just to get rid of it or for the production of power.

The better to clarify the subject, and to emphasize the point already alluded to, namely, the

insufficiency of oxygen in the boiler firebox to support explosion, we want to recall to our seniors the custom, which for many years was general practice, of trimming grain in holds of sea-going vessels, where torches with open flames provided illumination and not much of it at that, under conditions where grain-dust was so prevalent that it was impossible to recognize the face of the trimmer 6 feet distant, even were he your own brother or your best friend. AND NO EXPLOSIONS UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS ARE ON RECORD.

According to the old-stager, they simply didn't happen. Why not? Well, your bet is as good as ours, and ours is that the open torches reduced the percentage of oxygen to such an extent, and there was excess of dust to such an extent that explosion was a physical impossibility, and we mean that literally. We drive a car, as no doubt do you also, and we know that if the admixture of gas and air be incorrect, there's no explosion. If the gas is too lean, or if it be too rich, the result in the long run is similar; there's no power and no pep. And that was just the condition in the old days in the ships holds when the burning open torches used up so much of the oxygen that despite the amount of atmospheric-dust or dust-in-suspension, there was no explosion.

As a matter of fact in the early days of our activities in dust explosion venting, we found in tests conducted in our own test-house, when we used open lights for ignition and all other conditions were favorable to a perfect explosion, if the open lights got at the atmosphere a very short time before we were ready otherwise, when there was a momentary lag, the oxygen was reduced to such an extent that the test was a failure. Without a doubt, this is the explanation of the freedom from dust explosion in the case of the power-plants of which Mr. Coufield speaks. At all events, it jibes with our experience and we therefore offer it for what it is worth.

The swinging windows come into the subject on their own feet, so to speak, or their own pivots, let us put it. Incidentally, according to all the patents we have hitherto seen, examined and applied for, we originated the principle of Explosion Venting Sash, and the very first job we installed got the full benefit of a 100% dust explosion, exactly one year from the day upon which we began the installation of that particular job! Other installations began their supreme test within a few days after we installed them. In almost every case on record in the past ten years where dust explosion has occurred, regardless of the type of building, almost without exception the structure could have emerged without a dollar's worth of loss or damage. HAD THE EXPLOSION PRESSURE BEEN RELEASED AT THE VERY FIRST BURST, by means of explosion sash; the possible exceptions being in the cases where explosion had its inception in the bins, or in loftier legs.

No one knows it all in so far as concerns "Dust Explosion Theories," but among interested engineers there is no doubt that up to a certain point, at present undetermined, concrete construction will stand extraordinary pressures without collapse; that confined or unreleased, these pressures balloon sufficiently to exceed the point which concrete will stand and it disintegrates or collapses. To venture an opinion for what it is worth, this will be found to exceed 1,000 lbs. per square foot. It has already been estimated that in the case of the Chicago N. W. Elevator explosion, pressures of 3,000-lbs. per square foot were generated in the basement, to displace the 40 bins which were lifted and moved and to develop the destructive power which was manifested in the outer basement walls.

A swinging sash or panel is designed to blow open at a pressure of 2-lbs. to 4-lbs. per square foot, as against the 1,000 to 3,000-lbs. per square foot of engineers' estimates! One does not need to be an engineer to see instantly the necessity for automatic release of explosion

[Continued in column 3, page 97.]



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Millbrook, Ill., July 26.—Of the corn that has moved in the last 30 days about 80% has come from sealed cribs. We have enjoyed a good movement.—H. G. Bjelland, Millbrook Farmers Elevator Co.

Sales of wheat and flour for export thru the North Pacific Emergency Export Association totaling the equivalent of 27,641,003 bus. had been made up to the close of business July 26, as the longshoremen's strike in that area ended and loading of grain to meet foreign sales and commitments began, it was announced Aug. 2 by C. H. Cochran, acting chief, of the grain section of the AAA.

Winnipeg, Man., July 27.—The total deliveries of the 1933-34 wheat crop at country points is 223,413,000 bus., less 7,000,000 bus. allowance for old wheat delivered in new crop season is 216,413,000 bus.; allowance for seed, feed and country mills 45,000,000 bus.; estimated by country elevator agents in farmers' hands to market, 6,890,000 bus.; total 268,303,000 bus.—J. G. Fraser, Mgr., Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 3.—Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending July 20 amounted to 2,937,313 bus., an increase of 51,510 bus. over the previous week, when 2,885,803 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 2,712,208 bus. For the fifty-one weeks ending July 20, 1934, and July 21, 1933, 224,558,247 bus. and 368,989,858 bus. respectively were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Portland, Ore., July 20.—For the second successive year Portland and Columbia River ports shipped more wheat by water than did the ports on Puget Sound, according to the annual compilation of the Portland Merchants Exchange, for the year ending June 30, amounting to 19,279,060 bus., compared with 8,574,274 bus. shipped from Puget Sound. Percentage of gains during the last season show that Puget Sound wheat shipments were 215% larger than the previous year, compared with a gain of 171% in Columbia River shipments. Columbia River's great wheat market during the last season was China, to whom 10,005,696 bus. were dispatched. Puget Sound's leading wheat markets were Japan taking 3,889,959 bus., and California taking 2,140,138 bus.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore., July 26.—The rush of wheat from Columbia River and Puget Sound to the Atlantic and Gulf coasts will start soon. The Continental Grain Co. has chartered steamers Harpoon and Missoula, and other companies are shipping grain in 500-ton to 2,000-ton parcels as soon as steamship companies can promise them space. The Harpoon is scheduled to load 8,500 tons about Aug. 5, a portion of her cargo being taken from the company's new elevator at Vancouver, Wash. The Missoula is scheduled at Portland and Vancouver, Wash., Aug. 10, to load 6,000 tons. Also 6,000 to 7,000 tons of Willamette Valley oats are expected to move in parcels ranging up to 2,000 tons. Edw. L. Eyre & Co. report shipment of 3,000 tons, while Kerr Gifford & Co., and Continental Co. will have an equal amount for shipment later in the month.—F. K. H.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 3.—Farmers generally were satisfied to sell considerable new wheat at 70c or better and a fairly liberal run came from the favored section. The weather was such that harvest was never delayed, therefore the movement was heavy but also of short duration and receipts have gradually declined since the first week in July. Our reports lead us to believe that at least 50% of the crop has moved and we are inclined to put the figure at 60%, leaving about 40% on farms or only 30,800,000 bus. of this crop back. Country elevator stocks are quite heavy, in our opinion, much of it being farmers' wheat yet unpriced. We believe that in face of such very adverse conditions as now exist, this wheat, as well as wheat on farms, will be held for at least \$1 per bushel to the farmer. Even if this price is obtained we expect no heavy run of wheat to market at any time.—H. L. Robinson, Robinson Elevator Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 1.—The first car of new spring wheat to be marketed this year came from southern Minnesota, tested 50 pounds to the bu. and brot a bid price of 6 cents over the September future, or \$1.13½.

Wedron, Ill., July 27.—Sealed corn has been moving fairly heavily for the last 10 days. So far we have had no trouble with it, only one lot showing a shortage from the number of bus. sealed.—W. D. Mundorff, Carter Grain & Lbr. Co.

Code Authorities are beginning to crack down. For selling an auto at \$50 less than list price Gordon S. Harris, an automobile dealer of New York City on Aug. 3 was sentenced to three months in jail, under the state law that supports the NRA.

Some banks which were admitted to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation have failed, so many grain handlers are retaining their draft bond insurance as a hedge against losses on drafts made through distant banks. The low rate of 10c per \$1,000 of drafts drawn is still in effect.

## Barley Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	4,359	3,166	.....	.....
Boston	840	1,350	.....	.....
Chicago	918,000	799,000	135,000	113,000
Duluth	587,265	466,839	872,637	312,304
Ft. Worth	72,000	43,500	3,200	3,000
Hutchinson	.....	2,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,500	1,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	27,200	76,800	9,600	33,300
Los Angeles	426,354	257,600	.....	.....
Milwaukee	808,555	1,352,610	380,225	182,575
Minneapolis	1,236,350	2,690,440	1,487,030	1,454,670
New Orleans	.....	4,800	.....	.....
Omaha	9,600	121,600	8,000	60,800
Peoria	333,600	317,800	116,200	64,400
Philadelphia	6,995	967	.....	.....
St. Joseph	1,750	17,500	5,250	3,500
Seattle	12,800	48,000	.....	.....
Superior	329,663	61,938	443,493	.....
Toledo	.....	1,200	2,905	.....
Wichita	.....	2,600	.....	.....

## Rye Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	81,303	24,542	.....	.....
Boston	.....	1,100	.....	.....
Chicago	2,070,000	294,000	251,000	416,000
Duluth	11,018	302,798	159,610	283,650
Ft. Worth	1,500	3,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	220,500	.....	106,500	1,500
Kansas City	50,000	13,500	6,000	7,500
Milwaukee	15,565	54,575	55,220	26,355
Minneapolis	152,310	829,840	144,450	219,340
New Orleans	11,102	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	29,400	128,800	21,000	67,200
Peoria	90,000	.....	6,000	.....
Philadelphia	994	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph	7,500	3,000	3,000	.....
Seattle	16,500	6,000	.....	.....
Superior	6,769	61,938	.....	90,000
Toledo	12,000	22,800	14,995	2,430
Wichita	1,300	.....	1,300	.....

## Wheat Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	1,523,329	1,132,348	.....	.....
Boston	3,306	1,100	.....	.....
Chicago	9,142,000	3,202,000	2,500,000	1,385,000
Duluth	1,150,854	2,388,537	3,014,204	3,832,853
Ft. Worth	4,244,600	4,076,800	309,400	493,200
Hutchinson	3,420,000	2,074,800	.....	.....
Ind'n'polis	2,954,000	1,946,000	617,000	898,000
Kan. C'y	14,001,600	10,976,000	3,616,715	4,341,310
Los Angeles	446,734	573,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee	618,582	526,490	161,000	1,272,880
Min'apolis	3,267,280	7,111,600	1,693,650	1,855,070
New Orleans	28,588	30,153	11,933	38,266
Omaha	6,041,600	3,601,600	553,000	2,758,000
Peoria	555,700	569,600	351,400	216,000
Philadelphia	352,310	316,102	.....	.....
St. Joseph	1,780,800	2,331,200	848,000	1,094,400
Seattle	1,138,200	2,178,400	.....	.....
Superior	706,945	1,753,077	1,281,295	1,418,080
Toledo	4,600,695	4,855,200	333,414	206,600
Wichita	3,958,500	2,698,500	3,135,000	784,500

## Wheat in Interior Mills and Elevators

Stocks of old wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses on July 1, 1934, are estimated by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to have been 51,060,000 bus.; against 64,296,000 bus. July 1, 1933, and the five-year average (1927-1931) of 34,603,000 bus.

A sharp decrease is shown in Kansas and Texas of the hard red winter group of States, in Montana and South Dakota of the hard red spring group, and in Idaho and Oregon of the white wheat group, compared with last year. Compared with the five-year average, the greatest increase is in the Pacific Northwest but some increase is shown in nearly all States except those in the Northeastern and Southeastern groups.

## Reducing Dust Explosion Damage

[Continued from page 96]

pressures. Your columns this year alone have carried such graphic evidences of the destructiveness of explosion in concrete, even had dust explosion never been heard of before, to convince any thinking human being of the fratricidal and suicidal short-sightedness of continuing to operate without taking at least some precautions for human safety.

However, as Mr. Coufield very frankly states, these disasters "have started everyone in the business to think and to discuss Dust Explosion Theories," and when it is realized that, given a sufficiency of vent area to exhaust a given area of cubic contents, absolute safety can be secured at a cost of from a couple of dollars or so per sash up, plus a little intelligent time and labor in slack periods, the unprotected grain elevator will soon become the curiosity and object of interest which the protected one now is.—William Frederic Canavan, Montreal, Que.

In buying up cattle for drouth relief the government is said to be forcing farmers to sign contracts that they will abide by regulations and rulings hereafter promulgated by the Sec'y of Agriculture.

## Oats Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	34,305	23,054	.....	.....
Boston	56,646	13,600	.....	.....
Chicago	1,149,000	3,031,000	1,127,000	2,900,000
Duluth	14,247	1,645,779	1,076,357	297,000
Ft. Worth	906,000	824,000	22,000	.....
Hutchinson	10,000	8,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	458,000	1,254,000	314,000	1,164,000
Kansas City	160,000	596,000	138,000	212,000
Los Angeles	36,425	52,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee	97,180	891,480	172,500	196,600
Minneapolis	544,580	5,948,130	894,000	1,310,150
New Orleans	33,126	136,755	28,230	56,558
Omaha	254,000	764,000	114,000	80,000
Peoria	264,000	854,200	266,000	643,500
Philadelphia	49,281	54,718	.....	.....
St. Joseph	180,000	596,000	82,000	148,000
Seattle	336,000	122,000	.....	.....
Superior	2,984	1,144,881	728,852	220,000
Toledo	459,990	691,620	511,925	517,960
Wichita	7,500	22,500	4,500	7,500

## Corn Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	153,008	54,326	.....	.....
Boston	4,730	3,325	.....	.....
Chicago	9,844,000	18,473,000	4,780,000	9,162,000
Duluth	715,754	2,610,145	1,500,325	1,053,248
Ft. Worth	67,500	156,000	1,500	7,500
Hutchinson	29,000	13,500	.....	.....
Ind'apolis	1,654,000	2,095,000	1,102,500	1,848,000
Kans. C'y	2,269,500	3,496,500	1,278,000	1,401,000
Los Angeles	263,378	573,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee	1,708,100	3,842,075	297,700	2,551,150
Min'apolis	3,879,650	3,166,100	1,245,670	1,909,100
N. Orleans	271,138	285,138	83,289	103,758
Omaha	2,948,400	3,613,400	1,269,800	1,645,000
Peoria	1,781,450	2,150,600	954,900	1,452,500
Philadelphia	212,869	168,468	.....	.....
St. Joseph	1,182,000	2,862,000	739,500	1,171,500
Seattle	85,500	63,000	.....	.....
Superior	821,664	1,697,043	1,508,200	579,262
Toledo	138,750	213,750	24,290	72,336
Wichita	62,600	145,600	36,400	6,550



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds.

### Illinois

Reddick, Ill., Aug. 4.—Chinch bugs are actively working in the heat damaged corn.—E. H. Rieke, Farmers Elevator Co.

Essex, Ill., Aug. 4.—This territory produced only one-fourth of a crop of oats.—Thos. Calahan, Essex Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.

Saunemin, Ill., Aug. 3.—Oats were 10% of a crop. Bugs and heat have set the present local condition of corn at 30% to 35%.—Geo. J. Carson, Saunemin Elevator Co.

Cullom, Ill., Aug. 3.—Our light crop of oats is testing from 21 to 26 lbs. to the bu. The condition of the corn is about 55%.—R. J. Hack, Cullom Co-operative Grain Co.

Herscher, Ill., Aug. 2.—Corn condition is 50% of normal and very much in need of rain. It has been damaged by hot weather and chinch bugs.—J. G. Etzel, Herscher Grain Co.

New Lenox, Ill., Aug. 1.—Oats turned out fairly good compared with many communities, farmers reporting an average of 20 bus. to the acre. They will feed all they raised.—Henry A. Fink.

Ballou (Wilmington p. o.), Ill., Aug. 4.—Our corn is fired from the bottom and burned from the top. Under the best of conditions it cannot produce more than 25% of a crop.—F. A. Bruns.

Cabery, Ill., Aug. 3.—Chinch bugs are seriously damaging the corn, working on the ears and above the ears. There is nothing else for them to eat.—A. C. Clapp, The Cabery Farmers Grain Co.

Manhattan, Ill., Aug. 1.—Occasional showers caught some of our oats just right. We have had one load that weighed 36 lbs. to the bu. But the average is only 24 lbs.—F. J. Lowrey, Manhattan Grain Co.

Charlotte, Ill., Aug. 3.—The oats crop was extremely light. Corn on low ground is standing fair, but the condition of the average is not above 60%, due to drouth and bugs.—T. H. Feely, Farmers Grain Co.

Washburn, Ill., July 28.—Our oats is yielding 5 to 20 bus., very poor quality. Some wheat of fair quality. Corn looks excellent but needs rain. Some chinch bugs working again, but not bad so far.—Davis Bros. & Potter, Henry Becker, Mgr.

Ritchey, Ill., Aug. 4.—We have shipped one car of oats. It was the crop from 15 farmers. Test weights varied from 21 to 31 lbs. Old corn, some of the crops from as much as 3 years ago, has been moving in volume. Old corn is pretty well cleaned up.—Norman F. Butterfield.

Dickens (Herscher p.o.), Ill., Aug. 2.—Our oats crop was literally destroyed by chinch bugs and drouth. Some farmers did not even take their binders out of the sheds. Corn has been sadly damaged by the same influences and is greatly in need of rain.—Elmer Siedentop, A. L. Siedentop.

Spencer (New Lenox p.o.), Ill., Aug. 1.—We have been fairly well favored with oats, the new crop weighing 27 to 30 lbs. per bu., depending upon how well the threshing machines clean up the grain. Chinch bugs were not serious here. The corn crop looks good, but is greatly in need of rain.—A. C. Minger, New Lenox Grain Co.

Brocton, Ill., July 24.—Wheat threshing is practically completed thru this section with the best average yields per acre in our experience, many fields averaging 35 bus. per acre with a 40 bu. average not at all uncommon. The quality of the wheat was excellent. The large yield per acre has more than made up for any reduction there might have been in acreage, in fact, it has been one of the best wheat crops ever harvested. The growing corn looks fully 100% of normal and up to this writing shows no ill effects from the high temperatures. The oats crop, while short, is turning out much better than anyone expected.—Brocton Elevator Co.

Campus, Ill., Aug. 4.—Ten wagon loads of oats are all that have come to town. They are so light that feed and seed oats will be a problem this year. Corn is sadly damaged, too, and going backward rapidly. The present condition is not above 30%. The new hatch of chinch bugs is working in it vigorously.—G. E. Walsh, J. H. & G. E. Walsh.

Mendota, Ill., July 24.—Our corn and small grain acreage is about normal this season with the exception of the abandoned corn acreage set aside for the Government. The oats crop will not average more than 5% of a crop, very little having been harvested at all. The acreage sown to soy beans is hard to estimate but is very large.—C. J. Bader, Federal Grain Elevators, Inc.

Freeport, Ill., July 26.—A farmer just in said that he did not expect to get any oats, the field is full of weeds and he had concluded to run the grain thru a thresher with the hope of getting some bedding for his stock. This is quite common in northern Illinois this year. Many farmers will not have any oats or barley, others will get fair yields. Corn has done remarkably well since the rain early in July and the present outlook encourages us to believe that we will get a good corn crop.—H. A. Hillmer.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 4.—Wheat threshed after the rains is not grading nearly as good, and some shipments show sprouted grains. While cash premiums have been holding up well, many mills are full up. We receive reports of flour sales falling off the past few days. The corn crop continues to make good progress through Central Illinois. In examining some of the early fields we find the corn starting to dent. Rains and cooler weather have brought relief to the later corn. While receipts of corn in terminals have been heavy, offerings from the country have slowed up. Shipping demand only fair. The corn-livestock ratio is very discouraging to feeders. The few new oats coming to market are dark color, weathered and weigh 25 to 29 pounds. Until the heavy test old oats are no longer available, the trade will be slow in using the new oats on account of quality. The sunflower acreage in Illinois is larger than for the past few years. The crop looks good, although some fields show a thin stand. Stocks of sunflower carried over from previous years have been practically cleaned up. Soy beans continue to make excellent growth. Some of

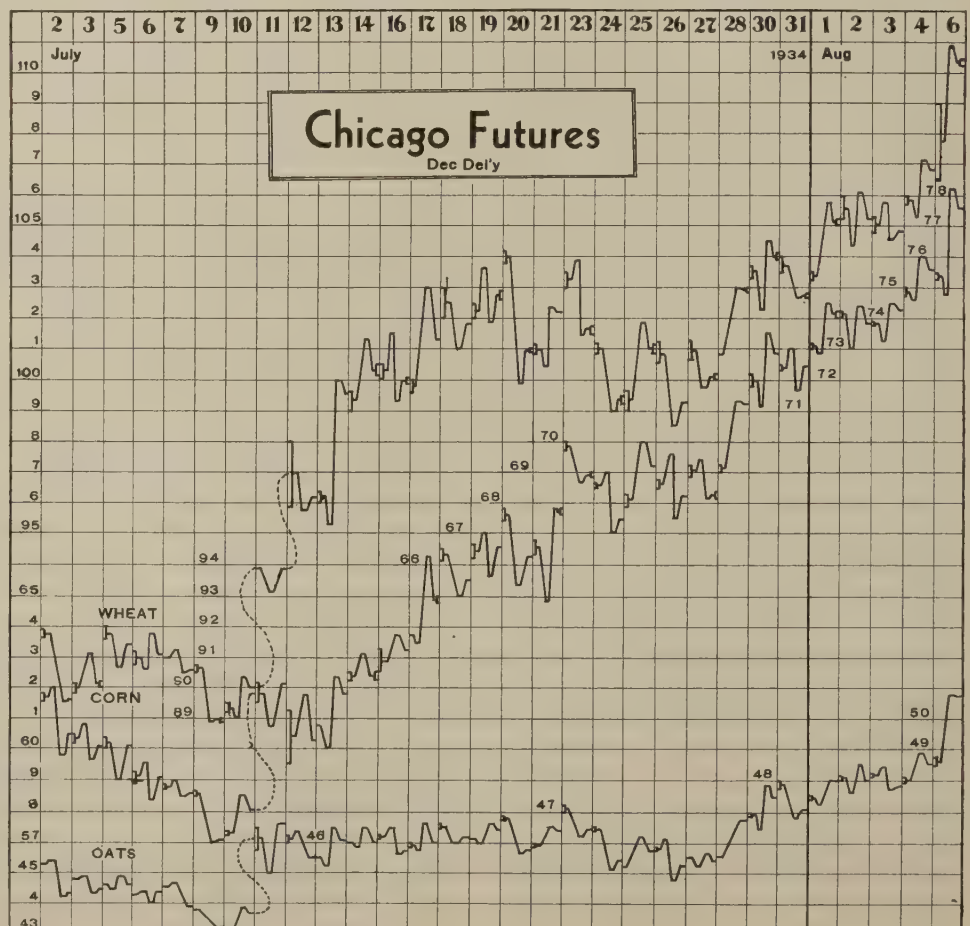
the early beans are four feet high and starting to pod.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 1.—Generous rainfall is needed badly nearly everywhere in the state, and there are places in the western part where securing domestic and stock water is a serious problem. Condition of corn is variable and the crop generally deteriorated during the week. Corn is shooting ears generally and the best is in the roasting ear stage, with a few complaints of poor filling. Corn is firing and tassels burning in many places in the north and west parts of the state, particularly on highlands, and there has been considerable permanent damage from Kaskaskia Valley northwestward, and much of the crop is beyond help from Jersey and Macoupin counties northwestward, with some fields being cut to save for fodder. Threshing is nearly completed generally and some plowing has begun. Meadows and pastures are mostly fair to a failure; however considerable good second-crop alfalfa has been cut, and soy beans are quite promising in the numerous localities favored during the past few weeks by good local showers. A third and short cutting of alfalfa is beginning in the southern division. Weather conditions were mostly favorable for development of the second brood of chinch bugs, with that pest present in large numbers in some of the drier areas; spotted damage to corn continues from that insect.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

### Indiana

Petersburg, Ind.—Gresham Perry, Madison township farmer living near here, threshed 34 acres of wheat that made 1,329 bus., a little less than 40 bus. to the acre. This is the best yield in Pike County this year, but there have been many fields that made between 25 and 30 bus. to the acre. The quality of the wheat is good and much of it is grading No. 2. Recent rains in southern Indiana have greatly helped the growing corn crop and conditions point to a large yield.—W. B. C.

Crown Point, Ind., July 23.—Our wheat acreage was above normal until the chinch bugs came along, and they can show Mr. Morganthau a few tricks in reducing the surplus; quite a few fields were cut for feed. However, we are having some good yields where the bugs did not work; a measured plot of 3 acres yielded 151 bus., 50 pounds, the best I have heard of; but hundreds of acres will not be threshed at





all. Dry weather and bugs have reduced the oats crop 60%; what is left is of fair quality and yielding from 5 to 40 bus.; hay and pastures are practically nothing, meadows that usually yield 1½ to 2 tons per acre will only give ¾ to ½ ton, which means that we will be buyers of hay until another crop is raised. Corn has been damaged by the bugs and dry weather; but with a good rain we will have a fair crop; the extreme hot weather is cutting the prospect daily, some of the top blades are burned and look as tho they had been frosted, but we are still hoping for rain.—E. K. Sowash Grain Co., Inc., E. K. Sowash, Pres.

### Iowa

Sioux City, Ia., July 23.—Corn prospects looked very good, but if this heat keeps up it will be less.—W. A. Klinger, Inc., by Carl Younglove.

Moorland, Ia., Aug. 1.—We raise no wheat in this county (Webster). Our oats went average 15 bus. per acre. Corn was hurt bad by drouth—cut 40% of normal crop.—J. F. Coady.

Alta, Ia., Aug. 5.—Oats average about 15 bus. to the acre. One sample tested 18% weed seed in it, but generally oats is better than that. Oat color is bright. Corn is estimated normal at present.—Art Torkelson.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 1.—Drouth's blight is spreading in southern Iowa, and except in specially favored areas corn will not produce ears and fodder will be scant. Even the hardy soybeans are dying. Condition of crops improves as one goes north. A good rain in northern Iowa would assure a good to excellent corn crop there.—Charles D. Reed, Federal Meteorologist.

Ames, Ia., July 24.—Oats in Story County are giving an average of 5 bus. per acre, testing 18 to 24 pounds. Corn about 60% of a stand on acres planted, account of early drouth; acres reduced from last year about 15%; with favorable weather from now on, looks like one-half of last year's crop, which was normal; must have moisture and cooler weather soon as it is now going back.—Ames Grain & Coal Co.

### Kansas

Dodge City, Kan., Aug. 4.—It is almost impossible to comprehend the seriousness of the drouth situation confronting the entire plains area. Cattle, hogs and poultry are being sacrificed. A great feed producing region begins to wonder on what its own population is to subsist. An immediate general soaking rain would even yet furnish some pasture and grain sorghums would make a little fodder, but what is of greater moment, wheat could be seeded. If there was real soaking of the ground there would be abundant fall pasturage on growing wheat. But as things now stand, the great wheat belt is not even making preparation for seeding.—C. C. Isely.

### Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., July 27.—The spring wheat crop has deteriorated slightly the past two weeks, due more to intense heat than

drouth. With the exception of the upper Red River Valley, practically all of North and South Dakota, eastern Montana and west central Minnesota will harvest a comparatively small crop, in many cases not sufficient to return seed. This whole territory reports a condition under 50%, and several sections a complete failure. Northwestern Minnesota is still showing fair to good crops, although the reports do not show as good a condition as reported 10 days ago. Northwestern Montana is the only other spot that shows a good condition of spring wheat, the balance of Montana showing fair to very poor. The spring wheat territory of the Pacific Northwest states report only a fair condition. The heat has hastened ripening and harvesting has started in Minnesota and the Dakotas and will soon be general.—T. R. Shaw, editor Cargill Crop Bulletin.

### Montana

Kalispell, Mont., July 23.—Crops excellent in this valley and harvest is now on.—Kalispell Feed & Grain Co., by A. E. Olson.

### Missouri

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 3.—Harvest has been completed in Kansas much earlier than usual, threshing returns are known, acreage harvested is established and our final figures for Kansas production show seventy-seven million bushels for 1934. Yields in the south central third exceeded the early figures but yields in the balance of the state went below earlier expectations. A most serious situation faces the Southwest farmer at this time. Continued drouth has prevented soil preparation and plowing is much behind normal, even though harvest was especially early. This entire southwest section is absolutely lacking in subsoil moisture, while the dry hard top surface makes it impossible to plow. The situation is becoming very serious as, not showers, but long periods of moisture and in abundance, are needed to make possible the planting of winter wheat under any sort of favorable conditions. Without very substantial moisture soon this southwest is again facing an even more serious situation than it is now encountering. Cash wheat has continued in good demand though the prevalence of high protein wheat from this crop has forced a situation, making little or no premium for the protein content. Low protein wheat is in excellent demand. The entire crop is of exceptionally good quality. No. 2 hard is selling at 4 over Kansas City September.—H. L. Robinson, Robinson Elevator Co.

### North Dakota

Temvic, N. D., July 25.—We will have no small grain crop at all, and if it doesn't rain soon and plenty of it we will not have any corn fodder, much less corn. All we can hope for here is to have the good fortune to be able to gather up enough roughage for wintering the stock, and at present it looks very doubtful. Temvic Farmers Elvtr. Co.

### Washington

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 1.—E. H. Hughes, sec'y-treas. of the Morrison Bros. Seed Co., with the 1934 pea harvest now practically over, declares the yield has been most satisfactory for most of the growers. The quality of the peas is also good, outside of a few fields in the vicinity of Moscow, Ida., where the aphid did some damage. There have been no serious upsets in the handling of the crop this year. The harvest in the Fairfield-Palouse and Bonners Ferry districts is also good, the peas being of a late variety. This firm grows only seed peas, and their seed pea contracts this year call for \$50c to \$1 per 100 pounds more this year than last.—F. K. H.

### Canada

Winnipeg, Man., July 27.—According to the special survey of the 1933 acreage of the Prairie Provinces, undertaken by the Ass'n on Jan. 20, 1934, and completed on June 25, 1934, 88% of the country elevator stations reporting, the figures are as follows: Spring wheat, 24,825,500, durum 1,166,900, oats 8,450,400, barley 3,386,600, rye, 522,800, and flax 275,200, compared with spring wheat 22,790,800, durum 1,091,600, oats 8,672,300, barley 3,374,600, rye 496,100 and flax 261,600, the estimated acreage for the three provinces for 1934. The 1933-34 wheat crop based on the special acreage survey figures and applying the Ass'n's final estimate yields issued Jan. 29, 1934, is 271,626,000 bus.—J. G. Fraser, Mgr., Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

## Highways Not for "Hire" Vehicles

The Missouri Public Service Commission, in a recent decision denying the Missouri Motor Distributing Co. a permit to operate as a freight motor carrier, said:

"It certainly is very apparent that there was a substantial showing made by the protestants in this matter that all of the main highways in this state over which the applicant asked a permit to operate in interstate commerce were very badly congested. In view of the many accidents it is very apparent that the saturation point for vehicular traffic by the public has been almost, if not quite, reached. It is beyond question, therefore, that any great addition to the existing traffic on the highways in question would only tend to increase the hazards to life and property.

"At this point the Commission should take into consideration that the highways of this state are the property of the public and that they were constructed for public use. That they were not constructed primarily to be paths of travel for commercialized vehicles. It is beyond question that the interest of the general public as to the use of the highways in this state is paramount and should be so considered."

A sale of 200,000 barrels flour to China was made recently by the North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n against China's R.F.C. credit.

## Winter Wheat 409,000,000 Bus.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 2.—Winter wheat has threshed out somewhat better than forecast a month ago, better than expected yields being reported especially from the soft wheat states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The yield per acre is estimated at 12.6 bus., which compares with a ten-year average of 15.0 bus. The total is 409,000,000 bus.

Spring wheat condition is 38.4 per cent of normal, compared with a ten-year average of 65.4. The yield per acre forecast is 7.6 bus., and on the basis of the government's estimate of acreage, 11,511,000 acres, a total of 87,406,000 bus. is forecast.

Corn condition was 53.2 per cent of normal, compared with a ten-year average of 73.8. The forecast yield per acre is 18.0 bus., and on the basis of the government acreage estimate forecasts 1,665,000,000 bus. A month ago the government's forecast was 2,113,000,000; and ours on a slightly higher acreage basis was 2,248,000,000 bus.

Oats condition is rated 38.7 per cent of normal, compared with a ten-year average of 74.4. The indicated yield per acre is 15.6 bus.; and on the basis of the government acreage forecasts a crop of 520 million bus. A month ago the government's forecast was 568 million bus.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the new December delivery and the high and low of the option to date at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

	Option		*Wheat													
	High	Low	July 25	July 26	July 27	July 28	July 30	July 31	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	Aug. 3	Aug. 4	Aug. 6	Aug. 7		
Chicago*	10 ½	82 ¼	100 ½	99 ¼	100	102 ½	103 ½	102 ½	105	105 ½	104 ¾	106 ½	110 ¼	110 ½		
Winnipeg*	96	78 ¾	87	86	86 ¾	88 ½	90 ½	88 ¾	90 ½	90	90 ½	91 ¾	91 ¾	94 ¾		
Liverpool*	94	..	82 ½	82 ¼	83 ¾	84 ½	85 ¾	85	87	88 ¾	89	90 ¾	91 ¾	93 ¾		
Kansas City	10 ¾	..	95 ¾	94 ½	95 ¾	98	99 ¼	98 ¼	100 ½	100 ¾	100 ¾	101 ¾	105	106 ½		
Minneapolis	115 ½	89 ¾	103 ¾	102 ¾	103 ¾	106 ½	107 ¾	105 ¾	107 ½	107	108 ¾	110 ¾	114	115 ¾		
Duluth, durum	124 ½	101	111 ½	111 ¼	112 ½	115	116 ¾	115 ¾	116 ¾	117 ¾	120 ¾	124 ½	123 ¾	123 ¾		
Milwaukee	..	..	100 ¾	99 ¼	100 ¼	102 ½	104	102 ½	105	105	104 ¾	106 ½	110 ¼	..		
<b>Corn</b>																
Chicago	74 ½	56 ¾	69 ¼	68 ½	68 ½	71 ¼	72 ¾	72 ¾	74	73 ¾	74 ¼	75 ½	77 ½	78 ½		
Kansas City	78 ¾	..	69 ¾	67 ¾	68 ¾	71	72 ¾	72 ¾	73 ¾	73 ¼	73 ¾	74 ¾	77 ¾	78		
Milwaukee	..	..	69 ¾	68	68 ½	71 ¼	72 ¾	72 ¾	74	73 ¾	74 ¼	75 ½	77 ½	..		
<b>Oats</b>																
Chicago	50	41 ½	45 ¾	45 ¼	45 ¾	46 ¾	47 ½	47 ½	48	48	47 ¾	48 ½	50 ¾	51		
Winnipeg	46	35 ¾	40	39 ½	39 ½	40	40 ½	39 ¾	41 ½	41 ¼	41	42 ¾	45	45		
Minneapolis	49 ¼	41 ¼	44	43 ¾	43 ¾	45 ¾	45 ¾	45 ¾	45 ¾	45 ¾	46 ¾	48 ¼	49 ¾	49 ¾		
Milwaukee	..	..	45 ¾	45 ¼	45 ¾	46 ¾	47 ½	47	48	48 ¾	47 ¾	48 ½	50 ¾	..		
<b>Rye</b>																
Chicago	88	65 ½	74 ¾	72 ¼	73	75 ½	76 ¾	75 ¾	77 ¾	78 ¼	79 ¾	81 ¾	85 ¾	87 ¾		
Minneapolis	85	72 ¾	74 ¾	73 ¾	73	75 ¾	75 ¾	75 ¾	76 ¾	76 ¾	77 ¾	79 ¾	83 ¾	85		
Winnipeg	75	56 ½	61 ¾	60 ¾	60 ¾	62	63 ¾	62 ¼	63 ¾	63 ¾	64 ¾	66 ¾	..	72		
<b>Barley</b>																
Minneapolis	55 ¼	52 ¾	53 ¾	54	54 ¾	55 ¾	56 ¾	56 ¾	57 ¼	57 ¾	58 ¼	61	64	65		
Winnipeg	57 ¼	43 ¾	48 ½	48 ½	48 ½	49 ¾	50	49 ¾	51 ¾	52 ¾	51 ¾	53 ¾	..	56 ¾		
Milwaukee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	63	63 ¾	66	69	..		
Chicago	70 ½	..	58	58	58	60 ¼	62	60	62 ¼	63	63 ¾	66	69	69		

\*Wheat price in gold cents Aug. 6: Chicago, 65 ½; Winnipeg, 55; Liverpool, 61 ¾.



# Lessons from Recent Dust Explosions

Observing grain elevator operators are ever alert to profit from the disastrous experiences of their fellows. They have sought to minimize the hazards to workmen by safeguarding all moving machinery. They have long since shown a marked preference for non-combustible materials in the construction of new grain storage plants, and few large grain store-houses have been erected during the last score of years which did not include up-to-date equipment for removing dust and minimizing the dust explosion hazard. Yet, in spite of all these efforts, operators are occasionally thrown into a panic of fear of another disastrous explosion of grain dust.

So far this year we have reported in our news columns the following grain dust explosions:

Wichita Falls, Tex., Wichita Mill & Elvtr. Co. Mar. 13.

Amarillo, Tex., Central Grain & Elvtr. Co.—Apr. 30.

Chicago, Ill., Arcady Farms Mfg. Co.—Apr. 26.

St. Louis, Mo., Mo. Pacific Elevator—May 8.

Minneapolis, Minn., Washburn-Crosby—June 8.

Milwaukee, Wis., Kurth Malting Co.—June 12.

Nashville, Tenn., Ralston Purina Co.—June 20.

Naturally, elevator owners and elevator operators, as well as the men in active charge of the plants throughout the land are deeply interested in knowing what could have been, or what should have been done in their plant to keep down the dust and minimize the dust hazard.

Construction engineers are generally agreed that fire-proof construction helps to reduce the factors contributing to the production of conditions favorable to dust explosions. The reinforced concrete elevator that is free from ledges and has walls so smooth that dust which does not fall of its own weight can readily be dislodged, makes it easier for the operator to clean the house thoroughly and thus reduce the supply of dust which has generally been dislodged by the first explosion only to cause a second and greater immediately following.

Edwin Ahlskog, who has recently wrecked the work-house which was so badly damaged by the explosion at Wichita Falls, and who is now repairing the damage done to the Missouri Pacific Elevator at St. Louis, insists that all bins should be covered, otherwise a cloud of dust will arise from the open bins whenever grain is poured into them and will slowly settle in all parts of the house.

The large 10x10-ft. windows in each bay of the Missouri Pacific Elevator, which was originally designed and built by Mr. Ahlskog, show that he is emphatically in favor of as large window area as possible for all working stories. Engineers specializing in modern grain handling plants, fully appreciate the great value of complete dust collecting equipment for removing the dust at every point where grain is transferred or turned and from all cleaning and clipping machinery.

Mr. Ahlskog is showing his confidence in the value of venting all leg casings, garners and scale hoppers out through the roof by extending the casing of the rebuilt legs of the Missouri Pacific up through the roof and equipping them with Robertson's special ventilators. He is also taking the precaution to provide anti-friction bearings in all boots, hoping thereby to reduce the danger of overheating and fire at the bottom of the leg. It is generally recognized that whenever fine grain dust is mixed with the air in certain proportions and exposed to a spark or a flame, an explosion is

sure to follow. By installing roller or ball bearings in the boots, the danger of friction fire is reduced almost to zero.

One novel yet important factor which helped to reduce the spread of the explosion in the Missouri Pacific elevator are partitions and doors which close automatically in openings leading from one section of the elevator to another. The working-house of the Missouri Pacific Elevator is connected to the Texas over the large storage annex by means of six overhead bridges, which span the 80 feet and provide passage for workmen and belts. About 10 feet from the working-house a quarter-inch steel partition was installed in each bridge and stiffened by 3x3x $\frac{1}{4}$ -in angle irons. A small opening in each of these partitions permitted the belts to carry grain to the storage bins in the annex. A small door also permitted workmen to pass to and fro. Each of these openings was provided with a heavily weighted automatic closing device which was held in place by a fuse link that quickly released these doors when exposed to a small rise in the temperature, and thus closed all opening in the bridges to a further spread of rapid combustion to the storage annex. Photograph reproduced herewith shows each of these bridges, the sides of which were covered with corrugated iron and the roof with steel sheeting that was riveted together. A careful examination of the cut shows that while the roofs of three of the bridges were ripped off beyond the partition, none of the siding of any of the bridges was disturbed beyond the partition, proving conclusively the value of the partition. It checked the spread of the explosion. Naturally, the explosion expanded in the direction of least resistance, so the roof and the siding was quickly blown off and the outside air offered little resistance. The very fact that the explosion did not extend to the storage annex would seem to prove conclusively the great value of the strong partitions being used in connection with the light siding and roofing which offered little resistance.

While the leg casings were thrown off some of the legs and most of the windows were blown out, the damage to the heavy walls of the elevator was slight. The expansion of the explo-

sive force in every story of the head-house of the Missouri Pacific gives convincing proof that the damage to buildings from these explosions can be reduced through cleanliness and good house-keeping, and that the damage to all structures will be reduced in proportion to the resistance offered by windows and walls.

The more completely the working floors are shut in by heavy walls, the greater the damage to those walls when the explosion occurs. Glass and light weight iron which do not provide much resistance to the explosive force are to be preferred on every working floor, and doubtless all engineers will profit from the results clearly shown in the St. Louis explosion.

## Venting Minimizes Dust Explosion Damages

By DAVID J. PRICE, Engineer, U. S. D. A.

The recent explosions in grain-handling plants, particularly in grain elevators, have definitely proved the need for adequate venting area in the construction of these plants. In one case the lack of proper venting area to relieve the pressure from the explosion in the workhouse of the elevator was responsible for the complete destruction of the top of the house. In another recent case the workhouse was saved from destruction by adequate glass venting area.

This has been one of the most important developments in these recent dust explosions in grain elevators, and has definitely confirmed the tests by the Chemical Engineering Division of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, which have conclusively shown that it is possible to vent grain dust explosions without structural damage. The engineers have recommended that for satisfactory venting of dust explosions in grain elevators, not less than 1.25 square feet of vent be provided for each 100 cubic feet of volume (1 sq. ft. to 80 cu. ft.). The application of this principle should be embodied in all new construction of grain-handling plants.

(These tests are reported in an article entitled, "Venting Dust Explosions," by Hylton R. Brown and Richard L. Hanson, which appeared in the April, 1933, Quarterly of the National Fire Protection Ass'n.)

**Vents on Elevator Legs.**—The effects of some recent explosions at the top of the workhouse emphasize the need for provision of vents on elevator or loft heads and leg wells. In the case of wells the best venting arrangement probably will be provided thru the use of hood-



The Large Glass Area of the Missouri Pacific Elevator Offered Little Resistance to the Force. [See facing page.]



protected openings thru the outside wall of the building.

**Venting Top of Head House.**—The possibility of developing some practical method for venting the top of the head house has been forcibly demonstrated by some recent explosions in grain elevators. The application of venting principles to garner, bins, and storage spaces should be given thoro consideration in order that practical application can be made of the knowledge now available regarding release of explosion pressures by adequate means of venting.

**Fletcher H. Rawls** of Winston-Salem, N. C., has been appointed chief of the food-stuffs division of the Buro of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

**Frank A. Theis**, chief of the wheat processing and marketing division of the A.A.A. sailed July 21 from New York for Argentina, to study the wheat surplus situation, returning in September. Two economists of the A.A.A. accompany him as aides.

Wheat or other small grains may be planted on lands covered by the corn-hog limitation contract, provided the grains are used for hay or pasture, according to permission from Washington, Aug. 1. These must not be used for cash crops. Feeder pigs may also be bought in unlimited numbers until Nov. 30, but must be kept separate from hogs raised on the farm.

## Robertson Grain Elevator Explosion Ventilator

Installed on fifty-eight grain elevator legs, this ventilator can no longer be called a new product, although it has been on the market a relatively short time. However, tests made before representatives of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, and of the United States Department of Agriculture appear to have been convincing to many elevator operators.

The Robertson Grain Elevator Explosion Ventilator serves a dual function. First, by its continuous gravity action, it makes a dust explosion less likely to occur; second, because of its additional free area for releasing explosive pressure, and its special patented, hinged top, it allows free passage to gases, etc., in case of a dust explosion. The passage of explosive pressure through this ventilator provides a maximum degree of safety to the side walls of the elevator leg casing. These ventilators are weatherproof and built for 100 to 135 miles of wind pressure. The following are the installations, to date, of Robertson Grain Elevator Explosion Ventilators: Kansas Missouri Grain Elevator, Kansas City, Mo., eight 2'0"x10'0"; Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia, Pa., two 30"x10'3" and seven 42"x10'3"; Western Maryland Railroad Co., Baltimore, Md., five 40"x9'9"; Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Canton, Md., thirteen 42"x10'0", six 36"x10'0"; Penn-

sylvia Railroad Co., Buffalo, N. Y., three 2'6"x12'8", two 3'6"x12'8"; Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Erie, Pa., two 3'6"x10'6", two 4'0"x7'6"; Missouri Pacific Railroad, St. Louis, Mo., one 18"x9'4", two 30"x9'4" and seven 48"x9'4".

### ELEVATOR BIN VENTILATORS

The Grain Elevator Bin Ventilator is another interesting development by the H. H. Robertson Co. An application of scientific ventilation principles to a real problem in the industry, it is serving successfully in many important elevators.

When grain is poured into bins, an equal volume of air is displaced, which must be disposed of, else there is back draft and explosion hazard. The volume of air replacement and grain storage must balance to insure the greatest efficiency.

The Robertson weatherproof ventilator is guaranteed not to give more than .0026" water gauge resistance nor less than 324% free area outlet versus stack area. Installations already made have proved highly successful.

On the outside front cover of this number is shown a most interesting view of the dust free bin story of the cupola of the Pennsylvania Railroad Elevator at Erie, Penn. Each of the 49 bins forming this storage annex is equipped with a Robertson Grain Bin Ventilator to release the pressure, caused by spouting grain into bins, out through the roof. Dust from grain falling into bins is not forced back into cupola but settles with grain in bins.



Altho All Windows of Missouri Pacific Elevator Were Wrecked, Walls Were but Slightly Damaged. Bridges Were Not Damaged Except that Steel Roofing and Siding Was Blown Off.  
[See facing page.]



## Dust Explosion Observations— Their Causes and Preventions

By P. F. McALLISTER.

From Jan. 1 to July 1, 1934, there has been reported seven dust explosions in grain elevators in this country, the most serious being at Wichita Falls, Tex., where one was killed and the Missouri Pacific Elevator at St. Louis where eight lives were lost.

Another severe property loss occurred in Omaha in December, 1933, when the C. B. & Q. Gibson Elevator suffered a \$50,000 loss but fortunately without loss of life. This explosion occurring about 10:30 p. m., the elevator being in operation during the first half of the night to prepare some corn for shipment the following day by running it through the drier. This drier was of the direct heat type; however, the heating unit was not, and had not been in operation for several days, therefore, no condemnation could be laid to the drier equipment.

This elevator suffered loss to concrete walls and floors amounting to about 250 cubic yards of concrete, the balance being to windows, doors and equipment.

The Wichita Falls loss was much more severe as it necessitated the demolition of what was known as the old head house. This grain handling plant consisted of two separate units of head house and storage, the first having been built in 1914, while the second unit was built in 1930.

The Missouri Pacific explosion did comparatively small damage to the structure except for windows, doors and sheet metal covering of bridges. However, the loss to machinery and equipment was severe.

**Causes and remedies:** It is often remarked, "We never used to have them in our old wooden elevators." To which I, as a long time observer, must agree or answer that when they did occur (and they probably did), the result was a fire and the fact that an explosion did occur was completely lost sight of, there being no remains over which to hold a post mortem.

Usually the first thought of many after an explosion occurs is, "The house must have been dirty or it would not have occurred." However, let us stop to think that these explosions invariably occur while the elevator or some part of it is in operation and it is utterly impossible to operate present day elevators under Government, State and Grain Board regulations, regardless of type of construction without raising a lot of dust somewhere between the receiving pit and the storage bin or vice versa between the bin and the outgoing car.

It is true that dust collecting systems have been brought to a higher stage of perfection and have reduced the dust hazards to a great extent in so far as regulatory authorities will permit.

Those in the grain trade know what is meant by this and let it be said here that there is only one or two sections in this country where grain is handled properly at the country stations that is conducive to less dust and dirt in terminal elevators, as well as in the country elevator itself. This method is the one where all foreign matter is taken out of the grain before being weighed into the country station, the foreign matter being returned to the farmers' wagons.

This system if adopted would bring only clean grain to the pit of the terminal elevator, then the only dust to be contended with would be the dust caused by abrasion, which could be easily removed before reshipping.

Returning to prevalent conditions and addressing these remarks to the host of people who have never seen a terminal elevator in operation, there are at least six points of great dust agitation from the time grain is unloaded before it reaches a bin:

- 1—unloading
- 2—entering boat
- 3—discharge at head into garner

- 4—discharge from garner to scale
- 5—discharge from scale to conveyor
- 6—discharge from conveyor to bin

If the owners of elevators would take this dust hazard seriously, five of these six points can be effectively controlled by an efficient dust collecting system.

The blame for the inefficiency is often laid to the engineer or contractor and in some cases rightfully but in many cases an owner decides to build an elevator 60, 90 or 120 days before he wants a new plant, several contractors are called in to compete, with the result that the low bidder gets the contract regardless of the amount or efficiency of the dust collecting system let alone other vital equipment, such as dust tight electrical equipment and grounding of all machinery to prevent or carry static electricity into the ground. This latter item has been sadly ignored in present day design and construction.

It is a well known fact that explosions cannot occur without a spark or flash to ignite the combustible or explosive material, therefore, in grain elevators and the handling of grain, it becomes necessary to remove both the explosive material and the spark that may cause the explosion.

When this is done, then it can safely be predicted that 90% of our grain dust explosions will be eliminated.

## Chicago Terminal of Barge Canal

The Inland Waterways Corporation and the North Pier Terminal Co. have co-operated in establishing a canal terminal at Chicago, with 2,500 feet of docking space at 2905 South Western Avenue.

Directly from moored barges 50 freight cars can be loaded thru a new steel warehouse equipped with the latest type of loading and unloading equipment.

Without passing under 33 bridges to reach the center of the city connection is made with a belt line railroad service thru the Illinois Northern Railroad, and in addition provision has been made for trucking to and from the terminal.

A potato futures market will be inaugurated early in September by the New York Produce Exchange.

## Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 26239, Bowersock Mills & Power Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By division 3. Applicable rates and transit charges, wheat, origins in Kansas to Lawrence, Kan., there milled and the product forwarded to destinations in California as self-rising flour in straight carloads and in mixed carloads with corn meal, not unreasonable or otherwise unlawful.

No. 26249, J. R. Short Milling Co. v. Inland Waterways Corporation. By division 3. Rate charged, two carloads, brewer's rice, Stuttgart, Ark., to Chicago, Ill., found inapplicable. Rate charged was 38.5 cents. Applicable rate found to have been 50 cents. That rate found unreasonable to the extent it exceeded 33 cents on the shipments which were made in January, 1931. Reparation of \$66.56 awarded.

In I. & S. 3928, ex-river grain from St. Louis to the south the Commission held that grain and grain products arriving at Ohio and Mississippi River crossings by boat or barge under rates not subject to the Commission's jurisdiction are not entitled to the rail proportionals established by the railroads for hauls by rail into the south. It has found justified the proposed cancellation of the application of such proportional rates on grain and grain products, from designated Ohio and Mississippi River crossings, when such traffic arrives at those crossings by boat or barge under rates not subject to its jurisdiction. It has vacated its order of suspension and discontinued the proceeding. The higher local rates of the railroads, therefore, will apply on the tonnage that, since early in 1930, has been moving on the rail proportionals after receipt at St. Louis by boat or barge and destined to Mississippi Valley, southeastern and Carolina territories; since May, 1931, from Cairo and Metropolis, Ill., to Mississippi Valley and southeastern territories; and since February, 1932, from Paducah, Ky., to Mississippi Valley territory.

## Grain Carriers

**Kankakee, Ill.**—A car shortage is reported by shippers of grain on the branch line of the Illinois Central.

**West-bound rates** on soybean oil in bulk will be published by the United States Inter-coastal Conference.

**Stockton, Cal.**—New wharves and transit sheds are to be built here from an allotment of \$200,000 from the P.W.A., and the proceeds of a \$900,000 bond issue.

**Churchill, Man.**—Nine steamers have been chartered for grain loading, and it is expected 11 more will be booked for wheat, flour, cattle and lumber.

**Cars loaded with grain** and grain products during the week ending July 21 totaled 47,138, against 49,184 a year ago and 41,186 during the like week of 1932, as reported by the American Railway Ass'n.

**Mobile, Ala.**—The Interstate Commerce Commission will hold a hearing at Mobile Sept. 17 to consider proposed reductions in grain and grain product rates between Mobile and St. Louis, East St. Louis and Cairo, Ill.

**Morris, Ill.**—The first barge-load of grain to be shipped over the new waterway was loaded recently by the Jas. A. Finnegan Grain Co., thru its incomplete new river elevator. The rate to Chicago is 4 cents per cwt., without transit. The rail rate has been 9 cents, with transit.

**The present existing reduced interstate rates** upon livestock and feed for animals for the relief of drouth suffering will be continued in force in the Western district an additional period of thirty days. The requisite short notice and reduced rate authorization will be made by the Commission so as to permit the extension to take effect Aug. 5, upon the expiration of the present reduced rates.

**Olympia, Wash.**—Minimum for-hire carrier rates on long distance hauls of grain and other products were suspended by the Dept. of Public Works pending further hearings. The suspension followed requests for modifications of recent department orders, setting up new minimum rates. Further hearing on grain carrier rates will be held in Yakima on Aug. 15.—F. K. H.

**Cincinnati, O.**—D. J. Schuh, executive sec'y, and John C. Kuntz, chairman of the traffic com'te, of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, recently conferred with the Central Freight Ass'n's executive com'te at Chicago in an endeavor to obtain for Cincinnati an equalization of grain rates from Illinois points to Ohio River crossings commensurate with the 5½¢ reduction to eastern points.

**The suit to recover \$60,000 damages** to the steamer Brentwood and its cargo of 187,000 bus. of wheat brought by the Canada Steamship Lines against the Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co. was decided in favor of defendant. The boat ran aground near Sault Ste. Marie, the pilot being misled by a light placed by defendant. The court held the grounding would have been prevented had the officers of the boat used the charts in their possession.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—At the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing July 19 and 20 on reconsignment and demurrage charges the position of Minneapolis merchants was well supported by numerous witnesses, among them being Frank B. Townsend, traffic director of the Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n, A. F. Nelson, sec'y of the Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, W. A. Baume, Henry Nelson, M. L. Barrett of Minneapolis, and D. E. Brisbane and D. L. Kelly of the South Dakota Board of Commerce.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Stuttgart, Ark.—The Acme Rice Co. (a subsidiary of the Louisiana State Rice Milling Co.) has bot the McGill Rice Mill for \$75,000 and is operating it.

Ft. Smith, Ark.—The three-story frame mill of the Arkoma Grain Corp. (used principally for the manufacture of chops and meal) was damaged by fire at 3 a. m., July 21; loss, including that on building, machinery and grain, \$35,000; partly covered by insurance. The 75x250-foot warehouse, about 50 feet from the mill and connected with it by a platform, was not damaged, the fire being confined mainly to the second and third floors of the mill. Machinery in the conveyor on the first floor and all machinery on the other floors was practically destroyed. Two carloads of corn was destroyed also.

## CALIFORNIA

Hollister, Cal.—The Lathrop Hay & Grain Co.'s warehouse burned early in July.

Stockton, Cal.—Immediate construction of a five-story grain mill at the municipal dock has been announced by the Schuler-O'Connell Grain Co., the building to cost approximately \$100,000 and to be built as a part of the storage terminal for grain now under construction, as previously reported. Schuler-O'Connell is one of the several grain shippers who have formed the Port of Stockton Grain Terminal Corp. to operate the terminal (as reported in the May 9 Journals), the first unit of which is being financed by the Port District.

## CANADA

Vanguard, Sask.—The Western Grain Co.'s elevator burned July 12; loss, \$13,000; 10,000 bus of wheat was destroyed also.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Harbor Commission has leased the Harbor Board Elvtr. No. 2, which has a capacity of 1,625,000 bus., to the Alberta Wheat Pool, which took it over Aug. 1. This gives the pool a total grain storage capacity in Vancouver of 6,775,000 bus. as its own elevator has a capacity of 5,150,000 bus.

## COLORADO

Holyoke, Colo.—The Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. recently installed new belt and cups and put in a new floor for its large scale, which was also cleaned and painted.

Amherst, Colo.—J. G. Wian, former manager of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Holyoke, Colo., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

## ILLINOIS

Cornland, Ill.—A 15-ton, 18-foot scale is being installed by the Cornland Farmers Grain Co.

Bushnell, Ill.—A corn mill and elevator will be installed at the plant of George I. Weirath.

Cisco, Ill.—Lightning slightly damaged the property of the Cisco Co-op. Grain Co. on July 10.

Marion, Ill.—New equipment, including a scower, has recently been added by the Marion Mills Co.

Irwin, Ill.—A new 20-ton truck scale, supplied by the Superior Scale Co., is being installed by Ferris Grain Co.

Bristol, Ill.—Bristol Grain & Supply Co. has under construction a 52x80-foot lumber shed. Since sale of the Sugar Grove elevator to McDonald, H. W. Seagrist, its former manager, has moved his lumber interests to this point, where he took active charge Aug. 1.

Seneca, Ill.—New grates have been installed and the driveway strengthened in the elevator of the Seneca Farmers Co.

Weston, Ill.—We have installed an air compressor tank to pump up tires.—Weston Grain Co. Co-op., W. W. Luhring, Mgr.

Central (Morris p. o.), Ill.—A new 13-inch rubber covered cup belt was recently installed by the Central Grain, Lbr. & Supply Co.

Bloomington, Ill.—The Rosenbaum Grain Corp. has moved to new quarters in the Illinois Hotel Bldg. from the Peoples Bank Bldg.

Momence, Ill.—We have installed a new 15-ton truck scale and rebuilt our elevator driveway, also putting in a new crane-type truck lift.—William Porter.

Newark, Ill.—Newark Farmers Grain Co. has installed a 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with self-registering beam, and 9x20-foot concrete deck.—H. C. Morel, Mgr.

Gillum, Ill.—A truck went thru the driveway of the Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co.'s plant here a few days ago and the repair work was done by the Eikenberry Const. Co.

Deer Creek, Ill.—The Turner-Hudnut Co.'s elevator here has been purchased by the Deer Creek & Cooper Farmers Grain Co. Mrs. Bess Rich will be in charge of the elevator.

Ritchey, Ill.—We have put a concrete foundation under our elevator, repairing the damage done by rats and making it proof against further damage by the pests.—Norman F. Butterfield.

Prairie du Rocher, Ill.—It is reported that the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here will not be operated this year unless it is taken over by some one who is willing to take the risk of making expenses.

Morris, Ill.—Contract for the 60,000-bu. elevator for the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. was given to the Macdonald Engineering Co. The elevator will be equipped with marine legs for loading barges.

Normandy, Ill.—Roy Norman, of Walnut Ill., who for the last 15 years has operated a grain elevator here (the town being named after his family), died on July 28 in the Spring Valley Hospital, at the age of 52 years.

Ipava, Ill.—An electric fan and some other articles were stolen from the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here July 7. The company has offered a reward of \$50 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the thief.

Downers Grove, Ill.—DuPage Mills & Hatchery, incorporated; capital stock, 30 shares p. v. common; incorporators: Howard Pfaff, Everett H. Osborn, Arthur S. Trook; general wholesale and retail feeds, hatchery, beverages, groceries, etc.

Altona, Ill.—Elmer Hammond, former bookkeeper at the Victoria Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, Victoria, Ill., has been appointed manager of the Altona Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding Frank C. Hopkins, deceased.

Winchester, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has filed an amendment to its bylaws which provides for increasing its capital stock from the present \$10,000 to \$40,000, to be accomplished thru the sale of 300 shares of preferred stock at \$100 a share.

Assumption, Ill.—The elevator of the La-Charite Grain Co., operated by the Assumption Grain Co., was sold July 23 by the master-in-chancery. The highest bid was \$12,500 by John E. Hogan, attorney for the complainant, Mrs. Sarah E. Johnson.

Morris, Ill.—Frank Smith was reported to be looking over the local flour mill (located in the old Gebhard Brewery property) recently, with a view to resuming operations. Mrs. Elmer Case, of Chicago, is the owner of the mill and elevator, formerly operated as the Puritan Mills, the name previous to that being the Frank Smith Milling Co.

Bloomington, Ill.—The Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co. is installing a truck lift in its elevator on the west side of town.

Emington, Ill.—H. E. Robinson and G. C. Tjardis have consolidated their grain interests, and now operate as the Robinson Grain Co., with H. E. Robinson as active manager. The firm has also acquired the Hager Lbr. Co. properties and put in a small stock of lumber and building supplies.

Mendon, Ill.—Vernon O'Brien has leased the Mendon Elvtr., owned by Mrs. Charles Chittenden. After the death of Mr. Chittenden last year, Mr. Tripp took over the elevator, but due to ill health was unable to continue. Mr. O'Brien, in addition to buying and selling grain, will handle feed, seed and coal.

Keithsburg, Ill.—The elevator at Keithsburg will be finished today, July 28, and we expect to start loading grain Monday. The house will hold 10,000 bus. The machinery was designed by the Union Iron Wks. and will handle 3,500 bus. per hour. It is designed principally for fast loading to barges.—Wayne Bros. (Little York, Ill.).

Buckingham, Ill.—Quaker Oats Co. has installed a pneumatic truck lift, and a 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale at its west elevator. New 12x6-inch buckets will soon be installed on the leg belt, changing the bucket centers from 16 inches to 12, and increasing the capacity of the leg by at least 25%.—J. A. Urbain, Agt.

DeLong, Ill.—The Federal Commerce Commission has asked in Federal Court for dismissal of the suit of the Valley Grain Co., asking annulment of the commerce commission order allowing the Burlington Railroad to discontinue its line from Galesburg to Fairview. As reported in the July 11 Journals, the Valley Grain Co. states that its investment in its elevator here will be lost if rail service is not resumed.

Oswego, Ill.—We have built a small cupola on our feed grinding building, and installed a 45-foot elevating leg with 6x4 inch cups. This is to handle grain to the grinder, or to be sacked. An outside inlet to the leg is provided, which will be further improved. We find the growth of our poultry feed business has brot with it a demand for sacked grain from chicken raisers and backyard poultry men.—R. N. Herren, Oswego Grain & Supply Co.

Andres (Peotone p.o.), Ill.—We have purchased 157 feet of 15-inch, 5-ply, rubber covered cup belt, and two roller bearing boots, and lumber for building two new leg casings. The new legs will be built and this equipment installed as soon as the elevator can be shut down long enough. We usually try to put in some new equipment or make some repairs each year, thus keeping our elevators up to date.—E. A. Stauffenberg, Andres & Wilton Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Sugar Grove, Ill.—Herbert W. Seagrist, operating as the Sugar Grove Grain & Supply Co., has discontinued business here, having sold his elevator to Mr. McDonald, and is combining his Sugar Grove lumber business with his elevator business at Bristol, Ill., moving his entire stock of feed, coal, lumber, wire, etc., to the latter town. Mr. Seagrist has been operating here for nearly five years, having acquired the business from the Todd Lbr. Co., with which he was connected for 13 years.

Morris, Ill.—About 35 grain elevator managers and operators of this section met here for a dinner meeting on the evening of July 12, and for a round table discussion of problems confronting the industry. It was brot out in the discussion that for the past 18 years elevators could not have paid overhead expenses on the handling of grain alone, the sidelines of feed, coal, etc., helping out the majority of them. It was also stated that it costs 2½ cents per bu. to handle grain for the market.



Danville, Ill.—The Sager Feed Store has installed a feed mixer that will mix a ton of feed in five minutes.

#### CHICAGO NOTES

The Northwestern Malt & Grain Co. is reported to have increased its capital stock.

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L during August has been set at 5% per annum.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$7,500, an increase of \$250 over the previous sale.

John C. Lyons & Co., also Irwin P. Skolly, have been approved by the directors of the Board of Trade for membership in the clearing house.

F. E. Fisher has been expelled as a member of the Board of Trade. Fisher and his firm, F. E. Fisher & Co., of Knoxville, Tenn., had previously been suspended for insolvency.

The charge for inspecting grain in wagons, trucks or trailers was raised Aug. 1 from 25 to 50 cents. The former fee did not meet the cost of the service, which is the same as performed for a carload at \$1.

Government attorneys have asked one month more time in which to prepare the abstract, written brief and argument of their charges against Arthur W. Cutten of failing to report his transactions in grain futures. The abstract was due Aug. 1.

The Fleischmann Malting Co. has let contract to the James Stewart Corp. for a complete 750,000-bu. concrete workhouse and storage elevator adjoining present facilities at 51st St. and the Pennsylvania R. R. tracks. The workhouse will contain two legs and modern unloading facilities. Work will start at once and the house will be completed this fall.

Wm. Enke, Jr., assistant sec'y of the John Kellogg Co., has been admitted to the privileges of the trading floor of the Board of Trade, and will hereafter assist Orrin Dowse and Johnny Elkers in attending to the firm's buying. He was admitted to the floor on Aug. 1, and had been associated with the firm's predecessor, the Stratton Grain Co., since its formation in 1927. Prior to that he had been engaged in the industry since 1922 with both Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Dowse.

New members of the Board of Trade include the following: Walter R. Batsell, of London, England, a partner of Batsell & Co.; William Enke, Jr., Chicago, ass't sec'y of the John Kellogg Co.; Lawler J. Joyce, Evanston; Thomas G. Wells, Decatur, Ill.; Chas. W. Metcalf, New York City; Wm. G. McEniry, Houston, Tex.; Weston D. Bayley, Philadelphia, Pa. Memberships transferred: Henry N. Rowley, Fred D. Sadler, Ralph G. Coburn, William M. Hirshey, Edward S. Selby, Fred B. Penney, Fred C. Abbey, Carter O. Euziere, Estate of William B. Kuehn.

#### INDIANA

Hope, Ind.—Charles L. Stafford, treas. of the Stafford Grain Co., died at his home in this city on July 29.

Mount Vernon, Ind.—A. Waller & Co. sustained windstorm damage to the roof of their building on July 12.

Willow Branch, Ind.—J. M. Hanna has installed a flour mill at his elevator here, which he recently purchased.

Evansville, Ind.—The roof on the cupola of the "Union" Elevator of A. Waller & Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on July 13.

Newburgh, Ind.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator building, spouting and gutting of the C. W. Brizius Co. on July 13.

Evansville, Ind.—The John J. Igleheart Estate has been appraised at \$1,307,075.04 by the county assessor. Igleheart for many years was president of Igleheart Bros.—W. B. C.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Mt. Vernon Milling Co. has purchased two corn crops, 60,000 bus., on Diamond Island in the Ohio River, 10 miles above Mt. Vernon and has moved it to its mill here.—W. B. C.

South Whitley, Ind.—The Meyer Grain Co. has filed suit for foreclosure of a mechanic's lien against Carl O. Rupley, George M. Wagner and Hazel Rupley, charging that the company furnished materials valued at \$140.44 for the construction of a building and obtained a lien against the property when the bill was overdue.

Poneto, Ind.—The Poneto Grain Co. has discontinued business, having sold its elevator to W. M. Engeler & Co., who own and operate another elevator here.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Millers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting in this city Aug. 10, at the Severin Hotel. Among the speakers will be Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Whiteland, Ind.—Fire starting in the head-house of the Valentine & Valentine Elvtr., about 3 p. m., July 30, was extinguished by the quick action of the fire department before much damage was done.

Monon, Ind.—A section of the east side of the Standard Grain Co.'s north elevator here gave way recently and the contents of one bin of rye, estimated at more than three carloads, was spilled on the railroad right-of-way.

Burnettsville, Ind.—Delbert Musselman, employed at the Burnettsville Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for the past seven years, has been appointed manager, succeeding Elmer Gugle, resigned, who has been manager for eight years.

Mount Vernon, Ind.—The roof on the mill and packing room section and the stock of the Home Mill & Grain Co. were damaged by windstorm on July 13, also the roofing of the warehouse of the Sunlight Milling Co. was slightly damaged.

Princeton, Ind.—A suit entitled Maude V. Coffee et. al. against the R. P. Moore Milling Co., asking appointment of a receiver, has been filed in court here, the plaintiffs claiming to be stockholders and asking that the defendant company be enjoined from disposing of its assets.

Evansville, Ind.—Several local milling companies say they will be forced out of business if the ruling of Carl Dietz, milling code director, is carried out. Dietz has ruled that a mill cannot, or is not allowed, to pay salesmen commission on any sales made direct to the trade by the mill. This is unjust, because milling interests under the code can allow the buyer 15 cents less per barrel than the salesmen are allowed to give buyers.—W. B. C.

Evansville, Ind.—The J. A. McCarty Seed Co., this city, has acquired the Union Elevator property from A. Waller and Co., to be used as an auxiliary plant for handling soybeans and corn. The property, which covers an area of about 25 lots and includes the large elevator and storage warehouse, is being repaired and will be occupied soon. Storage capacity is 200,000 bus. The elevator is equipped with a corn drier and can handle 35 to 40 carloads of grain a day. Rail facilities include five tracks into the elevator.—W. B. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—There have been some new electric power rates put into effect the last thirty or sixty days in some parts of Indiana. After a month or two operation under these new rates, we have had some complaints coming to our office the past few days indicating that the present power bills are higher under these new rates than under those in operation previously. There is also some complaint that the minimum connected load has been increased even with the installation of a double throw switch. This ass'n two years ago was able to accomplish some beneficial results in the way of adjustments and lowering of rates in some sections in Indiana, and if dealers experiencing new troubles and increases in power bills in operating under new schedules, will write me fully regarding the same, giving old schedule and new schedules of rates and the minimum charge under both, together with other necessary data I will use them in their behalf.—Fred K. Sale, Sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

#### IOWA

Carroll, Ia.—The Carroll Roller Mills has completed its new \$50,000 mill.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—A new re-inforced concrete roof has just been put on the Burlington Elvtr.

Blairstown, Ia.—The Blairstown Grain Co. has renewed its articles of incorporation for 20 years.

Glidden, Ia.—Concrete walls of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator will be rebuilt and made water tight.

Dakota City, Ia.—J. F. Miller recently installed a 15-ton scale and other equipment at his elevator.

Schaller, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has given a contract to W. A. Klinger, Inc., to iron clad its wood elevator.

Shenandoah, Ia.—Goffe & Carkener, Inc., of Kansas City, is opening a grain office here, with C. M. Replogle in charge.

Dewitt, Ia.—O. H. Joy, local man, was recently appointed manager of the Equity Exchange elevator.—Art Torkelson.

Fontanelle, Ia.—Paul Bliese has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Ed Snethen, resigned.

Salix, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has given a contract for general overhauling of car puller and grain legs to W. A. Klinger, Inc.

Newton, Ia.—The old D. J. Eberhart elevator, near the M. & St. L. tracks is being razed. It is one of the oldest buildings in Newton.

Pierson, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing new steel grates in connection with new pit and dump floor, W. A. Klinger, Inc., having the contract.

Forest City, Ia.—W. C. Lingren, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, is constructing a new brick home for himself at a cost of around \$7,500.—A. G. T.

Sanborn, Ia.—Guy Boldan has been appointed manager of the Huntting-Randall elevator here. He was formerly second man for the same company at Canton, S. D.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—Contract has been let by the Tobin Packing Co., Inc., to W. A. Klinger, Inc., for packing plant, stock yards, complete grain handling equipment.

Paton, Ia.—The Clark Brown Grain Co.'s elevator is being painted an aluminum color. The elevator is covered with sheet iron. Lloyd Sill is the local manager.—Art Torkelson.

Schaller, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has let the contract to W. A. Klinger, Inc., to install a 20-ton dump scale and truck dump, with a complete new grain pit and dump floor.

Luton, Ia.—The Luton Grain Co., H. Raub, proprietor, is having W. A. Klinger, Inc., replace iron siding where needed and put machinery, such as shafting, leg and man-lift, in line.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—New roofs have been put on the elevator belonging to the Quaker Oats Co. The buildings have been painted with blue lead and aluminum paint, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Mt. Union, Ia.—After an idleness of several months, due to many farmers sealing their corn, the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator reopened after the middle of July and bot 50,000 bus. of corn that week.

Des Moines, Ia.—Work on the new concrete plant for the Kellogg Elvtr. & Grain Corp., a subsidiary of Spencer, Kellogg & Sons of Minneapolis, is about completed. An office and a few other additional features are being added. James Stewart Corp. is doing the work.

## Specialists in Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins

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District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities  
ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF



Crippen (Emmetsburg, p. o.), Ia.—Martin Mimback, former assistant manager of the Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator at Emmetsburg, has been appointed manager of the company's elevator here.—Art Torkelson.

Beaver, Ia.—E. S. Cole, manager of the Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator here for the past 14 years, has been transferred to the company's elevator at Emmetsburg, Ia. He has been succeeded here by H. L. Smith, his former helper.

Sac City, Ia.—June Rose Galbraith, daughter of Earl Galbraith, former president of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n and a grain man of this city, recently won a local beauty contest here. She was named Miss Sac City.—Art Torkelson.

Webb, Ia.—The North Iowa Grain Co., of Cedar Rapids, is painting its main elevator at this station, and putting in a new leg, new dumps and making other changes in the elevator it recently purchased here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Storm Lake, Ia.—Geo. F. Wagner recently remodeled his office. He has paneled it off with celotex, refloored it, and makes a modern up-to-date office. The trim has been newly painted and a new door way to the driveway of the elevator added.—J. M. Smith.

Rutland, Ia.—An electric motor in the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator became overheated recently, causing a small blaze which threatened the plant. No damage was done except that to the motor, which had to be replaced.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Alta, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently built a cabinet underneath the scale beam in the office to store weight tickets and other necessary papers, which makes quite an improvement. The plan is also to paint the inside of the office soon. Edgar Schuelke is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Villisca, Ia.—A feed and flour mill is under construction here for the Dobb Milling Co., recently incorporated. It will consist of a 25-ton feed plant, a 10-barrel cereal plant and a 50-barrel flour mill. Power will be furnished by a 100-h.p. diesel engine. Officers of the new company are R. O. Dibb, E. R. Holland, P. L. Dibb.

Harris, Ia.—The Davenport Elvtr. & Grain Co. (headquarters Davenport, Ia.) is reported to be erecting a new 35,000-bu. elevator and a 20,000-bu. annex here, bringing the company's total number of country elevators up to 20, located in this state, in Minnesota and in South Dakota. Its Davenport elevator has a capacity of about 250,000 bus.

Independence, Ia.—Application has been made to the district court by E. E. Everett, examiner in charge of the Buchanan County National Bank here, for permission to sell the grain elevator (located on the Illinois Central Railroad), which is part of the assets of the bank, to Ed A. Jamason, local grain and stock buyer, who has offered \$450 cash for the elevator.

Fonda, Ia.—The Fonda golfers who went over to Newell, Ia., and trimmed the Newell golfers had a couple of grain specialists along with them, namely, George Moulton and Guy Wilde, of Fonda, and Wilbur Daugherty, of Varina, Ia. There were no grain men on the Newell team, which probably accounts for the winning of the match by the Fonda team.—Art Torkelson.

Clemons, Ia.—The court has given its approval of the sale of the elevator property of the Farmers Co-op. Co. (as reported in the Journals last number) by the receiver to J. R. Howard, who was chairman of a com'te appointed by farmers in the vicinity to negotiate with the receiver for the property. A permanent organization to operate the elevator has been formed.

Muscataine, Ia.—The Farmers Union Exchange, of Lone Tree, Ia., is building a grain elevator here on the Mississippi River. The plant is especially designed for barge loading but also has railroad connections. The elevator will have a capacity of 18,000 bus. and will be equipped with the latest machinery for handling grain. The company expects to be ready for business about Sept. 1. R. W. Oglesby designed the building and drew the plans. This is the second grain barge loading station to be constructed here recently. A 25-year lease has been issued to the Farmers Union Exchange by the levee commission, and the initial investment will be approximately \$10,000.

## KANSAS

St. John, Kan.—The electrical equipment of the Kansas Milling Co. was slightly damaged on June 15.

Moundridge, Kan.—The Moundridge Milling Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment on June 1.

Hunter, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator building of the E. C. Wyatt Grain Co., on June 21.

St. John, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment on July 19.

Winfield, Kan.—The mill plant of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on July 13.

Bogue, Kan.—The Robinson Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been iron-clad with 28 gage 1½ elevator plate by Ben Munson & Son.

Dellvale, Kan.—The Robinson Elvtr. Co. has had new metal work placed on its elevator here. Ben Munson & Son doing the work.

Peabody, Kan.—The 200-barrel plant of the former Peabody Milling Co. is being operated by the new owners under the name of the Peabody Flour Mills Co.

Liberal, Kan.—There was a little wind storm here the evening of June 7 and our seed warehouse sustained a slight roof damage, and that is all the harm that was done.—J. H. Salley Co., by J. H. Salley.

Half Mound (Arrington p.o.), Kan.—Damage estimated at \$1,000 was caused by a fire in the elevator here, July 23, the elevator being saved by the prompt work of the fire department. The blaze was caused by an overheated engine, it was reported.

Labette, Kan.—O. M. Crain is rebuilding his elevator here that burned last December, and which he operated under the name of the Labette Grain Co. In the meantime he is buying wheat and having it cared for along the Katy switch at Labette.

Andale, Kan.—The Andale Farmers Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract to Chalmers & Barton for general repairs on its Elvtr. No. 2 here, consisting of new leg, spouting, distributor (Hall), foundation repairs and new water-proof pit. This elevator has been idle for the past two years, but will now be used for the storing of grain.

Arkansas City, Kan.—The district court has confirmed the sale of the properties of the Kansas Mill & Elvtr. Co. to Stanton Thatcher, of Oklahoma City, who, as reported in the Journals last number, was the successful bidder for the properties at the recent receiver's sale. The Arkansas City Flour Mills Corp. has been formed to own and operate the plant; capital stock \$150,000. The new company, as was the old, is controlled by Frank Kell of Wichita Falls, Tex., and associates, but is independent of any of Mr. Kell's other enterprises. Morris A. Wilkins is pres. and general manager.

## KENTUCKY

Grove Center, Ky.—On July 13 windstorm damaged the elevator of A. Waller & Co.

Harrodsburg, Ky.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator property of M. W. O'Neal on July 15.

Owensboro, Ky.—Windstorm slightly damaged the property of the Owensboro Milling Co. on July 13.

Lexington, Ky.—The Lexington Roller Mills Co. sustained windstorm damage of considerable proportions on July 16.

Falls City, Ky.—Notice has been published to the effect that the Falls City Flour Mills, a corporation, is closing up its business.

Louisville, Ky.—The Electric Grain Elvtr. Co., a corporation with its principal place of business in this city, is closing its business and dissolving the corporation.

## LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—The Co-op. Rice Milling Co. has recently been organized by Wayne Thompson and associates, capital \$30,000, to operate a rice mill here.

## MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—The Feed Products Co. has been organized here by J. R. Luber, engaged in the feed business in the East for the past 20 years. The new company will sell various by-products to feed distributors and mixers.

Baltimore, Md.—Installation of the pneumatic grain handling machinery at the Pennsylvania Railroad Elvtr. No. 3 (reported in the May 23 Journals as contemplated) has been completed. The new equipment, which has an unloading capacity of 4,000 bus. per hour, is to provide a quick transfer of grain from the small Chesapeake Bay boats serving the port.

## MICHIGAN

Charlevoix, Mich.—Fire, probably caused by a hot box, damaged the property of the Argo Milling Co. on July 21.

Grass Lake, Mich.—The Grass Lake Farmers Elvtr. Co. sustained slight windstorm damage to its property on July 6.

Byron Center, Mich.—The Byron Center Co-op. Co. is installing in its elevator a Jacobson "Economy" Electro-Magnetic Separator.

Eagle, Mich.—The F. A. Balderson Co. recently ordered an "Economy" Electro-Magnetic Separator from the Jacobson Mach. Wks., to be installed in its elevator.

Lansing, Mich.—Grain shippers from all parts of the state attended a meeting here, at the Hotel Olds, on July 18, sponsored by the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n, to discuss the code of fair competition for the grain elevator industry.

Shepardsville, Mich.—Harold Bullard's elevator (operated under the firm name of A. B. Bullard & Son), together with grain and beans valued at \$4,000, burned at noon July 24, the fire starting while the proprietor and his employee were home for the midday meal; loss \$14,000; partly insured. The coal sheds, containing more than 50 tons of coal and located about 50 feet from the elevator, also burned. About 150 bags of beans were saved.

## MINNESOTA

Tracy, Minn.—Wind damaged the door of the elevator owned by John Pryor on July 5.

Hector, Minn.—Windstorm damaged the property of the Farmers Grain Exchange Co. on July 1.

Rowena, Minn.—The Rowena Farmers Elvtr. Co., Cecil Danielson manager, has just installed an up-to-date scale.

Welch, Minn.—Nelson Bros. plan to rebuild their elevator and feed mill that burned late in June, as previously reported.

Ruthon, Minn.—The National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. has transferred Edgar Winn, formerly its agent at Wabasso, Minn., to Ruthon.

St. Paul, Minn.—Paul J. Kalman has been made resident partner in the grain and stock brokerage firm of Harris, Upham & Co.

Elmore, Minn.—After a long and severe illness, Manager N. H. Mongeau, of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, is on the job again.

Grove City, Minn.—Walter Peterson, formerly manager of the Farmers Grain & Trading Co., has bot and is operating the elevator of Louis Johnson.

Kennedy, Minn.—Wind slightly damaged roofing and siding of both elevators No. 1 and No. 2 of the Kennedy Farmers Elvtr. Co. on July 18.

Dotson, Minn.—The elevator here owned by the Eagle Roller Mill Co. has been repainted by the T. E. Ibberson Co., which also made repairs.

Redland (Crookston p.o.), Minn.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. has let the contract for the annex to its local elevator to the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Kenneth, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has contracted with the T. E. Ibberson Co. for general repairs on its elevator. The whole plant will be covered with galvanized iron.

**Scouler-Bishop Grain Co.**

**Consign Us**

**WICHITA or KANSAS CITY**



Fosston, Minn.—During the night of July 11 the office of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator was broken into, a few dollars taken, and checks and papers scattered over the floor.

Winger, Minn.—Elmore Shatvold, of South Dakota, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator, succeeding G. B. Hauger, recently resigned, who was manager for 20 years.

Worthington, Minn.—The office of the Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. was recently visited by burglars who took a check writer, typewriter, dozens of lead pencils, a flash light, two boxes of cigars and other things.

Traverse, Minn.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator re-opened during the third week of July, after being entirely rebuilt by the T. E. Ibberson Co. Details of construction and equipment were given in the June 13 Journals.

Wabasso, Minn.—J. A. Frank, formerly manager of the Equity Elevtr. Co.'s elevator at Tappen, N. D., is now agent for the National-Atlas Elevtr. Co. at this point, succeeding Edgar Winn, who has been transferred to Ruthon, Minn.

Kennedy, Minn.—The elevator of the Kennedy Grain & Supply Co., McCabe Bros., owners, is being overhauled, including a new concrete foundation and driveways, new siding where needed, repainting the entire plant and some minor repairs.

Jackson, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has changed its type of organization so that it comes under the co-operative law, the reason given being that the company prefers to pay dividends to stockholders rather than pay income taxes on profits.

Elysian, Minn.—J. N. Jordahl, of Dalton, a former manager of the local elevator of the Commander Elevtr. Co., also a former elevator manager at Hartland, Minn., sustained a pelvic fracture recently in an auto accident and was taken to the Albert Lee hospital.

Lowry, Minn.—George Hare, manager of the Lowry Elevtr. Co.'s elevator for the past two years, died July 11 as the result of a fractured skull received in a fall from a hay load about three months ago and which caused a blood clot on the brain. He was 33 years of age.

Easton, Minn.—The Easton Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s new 30,000-bu. elevator that replaces the old one (which was wrecked to make room for the new house, as reported in the June 13 Journals) was formally dedicated at the annual meeting of the company on July 21. The Hognenson Const. Co. erected the elevator.

Courtland, Minn.—James Henry Doty, founder of this town, to which he gave its name in memory of Courtland, N. Y., near which town he was born, died July 9, at the age of 89 years. He was brot to this county by his parents when a child of 12, and spent practically the rest of his life here. As a young man he operated an elevator here, also for a time one at Sleepy Eye and at Springfield. In the 80's he devised a grain scouring mechanism which helped him to secure gradings from terminal elevators much more favorable than could be obtained by dealers elsewhere with the result that his elevator at Courtland became the point to which farmers brot their grain from many miles around.

#### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The Fleischmann Malting Co. has let contract to the Leck Const. Co. for an 800,000-bu. addition here.

Henry Moreton, manager of Bartlett Frazier Co.'s local office, is recovering from his recent accident on the floor of the exchange, in which he broke seven ribs, as reported in the last number of the Journals.

Eberhardt J. Gulden, for 20 years a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, pres. of the Northeast Feed Mill Co. and the Truwheat Flour Mills, of this city, died in St. Mary's Hospital recently, following an illness of a month.

The 1,000,000-bu. elevator of the Banner Grain Co., known locally as the Stewart Elevtr., has been sold to the Rahr Malting Co., of Manitowoc, Wis., which is installing equipment for cleaning barley and preparing it for malting purposes. Thomas J. McElligott, who has been associated with the Banner Grain Co., the Ladish-Stoppenbach Co. and the Froedtert Malting Co., will manage the elevator and the Minneapolis office of the new owners, which will be located at the elevator.

New members of the Chamber of Commerce include John W. Kellogg, of Chicago, pres. of the John Kellogg Co., on transfer from Harry M. Stratton.

The offices of the wheat department of the Commander-Larabee Corp. remain in the new Chamber of Commerce Bldg., altho the Commander Co. moved its offices to the Baker Bldg. on Aug. 1.

## MISSOURI

Bigelow, Mo.—J. W. Hill is installing a new 10-ton 22-foot truck scale.

Smithfield, Mo.—C. T. Morris has bot the Smithfield Mill, near here, and will remodel and operate it.

Springfield, Mo.—The milling plant of the Eisenmayer Milling Co. was damaged by windstorm on July 12.

Mendon, Mo.—Arch McGilvory, who owns and operates the elevator here, recently installed a new Sidney Truck Hoist.

Langdon, Mo.—The Atchison County Grain Growers Ass'n is installing a new 10-ton truck scale and improvements on their office.

Troy, Mo.—The warehouse of the Farmers Elevtr. & Supply Co. was destroyed by fire of undetermined origin the night of July 11.

Martinsburg, Mo.—M. L. Stuart, of Montgomery City, has been appointed manager of the Martinsburg Farmers Elevtr., Inc., succeeding Joseph H. Sandbothe, manager of the farmers elevator for 14 years.

St. Louis, Mo.—A. C. Petri, aged 73 years, manager of the St. Louis office of Bartlett Frazier Co. for many years, died July 26 from the effects of an auto accident last March. Mr. Petri was a member of the Merchants Exchange for 52 years, representing Bartlett Frazier over 40 years.

Troy, Mo.—The Farmers Elevtr. & Supply Co.'s elevator burned July 12; loss, \$4,000; partly insured. Several hundred bus. of corn, mill feed, oyster shell, baled hay, hammer mill feed grinder and feed mixer were destroyed. The company is doing business in the Troy Mill elevator, recently purchased, just south of the house that burned.

#### KANSAS CITY LETTER

Thomson & McKinnon have opened a branch office in this city.

New members of the Board of Trade include Harry T. Hermes, partner of Thomson & McKinnon, of Chicago, on transfer from R. G. Martin, whose membership sold for \$4,000 including transfer fee.

E. D. Bigelow, assistant to the pres. of the Kansas City Board of Trade, and who also served as sec'y of the board for many years, on July 26 sustained a cerebral hemorrhage, and was in a very critical condition, his advanced age of 95 years making it the more serious. Later reports said he was somewhat improved.

Additional dust collecting equipment is being installed in the Katy Elevator by the James Stewart Corp. Uhlmann Grain Co. operates the plant. Also, contract has been let to the James Stewart Corp. for additional dust collecting equipment in the Wabash Elevator, also operated by the Uhlmann Co.

Kansas City, Kan.—P. W. A. officials in Washington have approved a \$1,756,000 loan to this city to finance the building of a 3,000,000-bu. elevator, having a 150,000-bu. working capacity, and equipped with marine legs for shipment by barge down the Missouri River. The site of the elevator is on the west shore of the Missouri, just above the mouth of the Kaw River, where ground has been provided for an additional 3,000,000-bu. storage at a future time. The city will own and control the rail facilities of the elevator, which will consist of five miles of tracks, four of which will be trunk lines to serve the elevator and will be available to every railroad which has track connections to reach the vicinity of the elevator. The house will be municipally owned, but leased to a private party, probably a local elevator concern. The Inland Waterways Corp. is co-operating in the project and will construct a federal barge line loading dock for transferring grain from the elevator to barges. Horner & Wyatt have been retained by the city as consulting engineers, and Maj. Walter F. Shulz is consulting engineer for the Inland Waterways Corp.

## MONTANA

Ekalaka, Mont.—It is reported that J. P. Larson will soon have a small flour mill in operation here.

Broadview, Mont.—On June 26 wind loosened the tin on cornice of the elevator of the Broadview Farmers Elevtr. Co.

Ross Fork, Mont.—The local elevator of the Rocky Mountain Elevtr. Co. has been opened, with Art O'Neill, of Mocassin, in charge.

Kalispell, Mont.—We recently installed a Strong-Scott Head Drive and D. P. Buckets.—Kalispell Feed & Grain Co. by A. E. Olson.

Joplin, Mont.—An unused elevator at Valier, Mont., has been taken down and moved to this point by truck by the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n and is being erected here on the site of the old Equity Co-op. Elevtr. near the Great Northern depot. It was expected to have the elevator ready for business before the middle of August.

## NEBRASKA

Overton, Neb.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Lexington Mill & Elevtr. Co. on June 5.

Lexington, Neb.—A motor burnout occurred in the plant of the Lexington Mill & Elevtr. Co. recently.

Hansen, Neb.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. on July 5.

Hallaran (Inland p.o.), Neb.—The elevator of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on July 5.

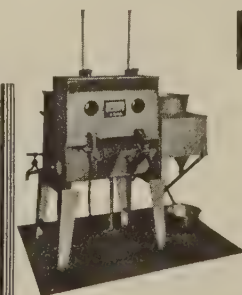
Omaha, Neb.—The son of Sec'y F. P. Manchester, who has been afflicted with infantile paralysis, is reported to be improving.

Omaha, Neb.—N. B. Updike who has lived in a plaster cast for some time as a result of falling and breaking his shoulder, was on change last week.

Rising City, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has purchased the Grosham & McCloud elevator at this station, and will operate it in connection with its west elevator.

Funk, Neb.—The Crowell Elevtr. Co. has taken over the Van Cleave elevator and has let the contract to the Van Ness Const. Co. to iron clad the building, widen driveway, install air dump and overhaul hopper bin bottoms and repair foundation.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The Butler-Welsh Grain Co., of Omaha, is having its elevator here overhauled, getting it ready for transfer and storage purposes. Equipment to be installed includes a 35-h.p. enclosed motor, with speed reducer, power shovel for unloading cars, automatic scale, 20-ton truck scale and a traveling electric truck dump. Provision will also be made for the installation later on of a corn sheller and cleaner. The Van Ness Const. Co. has the contract.



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Prosser, Neb.—On July 5 the elevator of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. was damaged by windstorm.

Hansen, Neb.—The Farmers Terminal Elvtr. Co., of Omaha, had its old elevator razed by the Van Ness Const. Co., and all building material and equipment was used in the construction of a modern up-to-date 38,000-bu. elevator. Its leg has a capacity of 3,000 bus. per hour.

Exeter, Neb.—The McNeill Grain Co. had the Van Ness Const. Co. wreck its two old elevators here and salvaged all good lumber and machinery for constructing a new rapid handling 38,000-bu. elevator. It has loaded three cars in two hours. All bearings are roller bearings and the house is covered with galvanized iron grounded for lightning protection. A room for feed mill is attached. August Zocholl is manager.

## NEW JERSEY

Edgewater, N. J.—Archer, Daniels, Midland Co. let contract for remodeling of its steel elevator and for the building of a junction house for dock conveyors and installation of new barge loading facilities.

## NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—D. P. Cruikshank, engaged in the grain export and import business for 75 years in this city, died at his home in Montclair, N. J., on July 20, at the age of 90 years. Altho Mr. Cruikshank dissolved his firm a number of years ago, he still retained his membership in the Produce Exchange.

Schenectady, N. Y.—The mill and warehouse of James D. Hilderbrand Inc., burned at about 7 p. m., July 19; loss, estimated at \$60,000; cause, believed to have been spontaneous combustion. Thirty tons of shelled corn had been loaded into the mill the day of the fire. About 200 tons of grain and 300 tons of coal were destroyed with the buildings, which included a sheet metal mill and warehouse and a frame coal pocket.

East Concord, N. Y.—Joseph O. Doty, well known feed dealer, pres. of the J. O. Doty Milling Co., died at his home in West Falls N. Y., July 23, following an illness of several months, at the age of 39 years. Only two weeks before his death he had left a hospital in Buffalo, where he had been for some time, much improved. For years Mr. Doty was prominent in the activities of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, serving as pres. and as chairman of various com'ites. He also served on the board of directors of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants. He was well known to members of the Buffalo Corn Exchange, being a frequent visitor to that city. His wife and two small children survive him.

Albany, N. Y.—The 1% sales tax in the state of New York came to an end June 30.

Vernon, N. Y.—The elevator building of J. J. Bartholomew & Son, Inc., was damaged by exposure fire on July 18.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Guelph, N. D.—Wind destroyed the corn crib of the Guelph Farmers Elvtr. Co. on July 22.

Flora, N. D.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Flora Elvtr. Co. on July 18.

Milton, N. D.—Wind damaged siding and roof on the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently.

Sanish, N. D.—A new building has been added to the Farmers Union Elvtr. and a new mill installed.

Cogswell, N. D.—A. O. Bakke has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Embsen, N. D.—Windstorm slightly damaged the oil station of the Farmers Union Central Exchange, Inc., recently.

Landa, N. D.—On July 12 wind damaged windows of cupola of the elevator owned by the Kellogg Holding Co.

Adams, N. D.—Elvtr. No. 1 and Elvtr. No. 2 of the Adams Farmers Elvtr. Co. were slightly damaged by windstorm on July 18.

Milton, N. D.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been closed for the season and repairs are being made to the warehouse.

Ayr, N. D.—A new 15-ton Fairbanks Scale is being installed at the International Elvtr. and the T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Vesta Siding (Adams p. o.), N. D.—The elevator and stock of the Norton Grain & Merc. Co. were damaged by windstorm on July 18.

Mandan, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, full of wheat, burned July 21; loss on building, \$6,000; 28,000 bus. of wheat burned also.

Tappen, N. D.—The former manager of the Equity Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, J. A. Frank, has gone to Wabasso, Minn., where he is agent for the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co.

Watford City, N. D.—Henry Preus & Sons, proprietors of the local flour mill, are increasing the capacity of the mill from 25 to 50 barrels per day and are building a warehouse, 24x30 feet, two stories high.

Grand Forks N. D.—The elevator and mill department of the State Mill & Elvtr. of North Dakota have been separated, in order to apply for re-instatement of the federal warehouse license revoked about a year ago. Ludwig Pederson has been retained as general manager and Darwin Bodahl has been appointed manager of the elevator.

Kelso, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a new 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale in its elevator here. An 8-ton Fairbanks Scale will be installed in Elvtr. No. 2 for the same company. All new steel spouting will be put in the elevator and a dump will be installed. The entire plant will be given two coats of white paint. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Bismarck, N. D.—Acting Gov. Ole H. Olson has announced he will remove Ludwig Pederson, general manager of the state mill and elevator at Grand Forks, because of "inability to perform his duties efficiently." At the same time Olson revealed that Harold McDonald convicted with Langer, was on the pay roll of the state mill and elevator as a salesman. Pederson was ordered to discharge McDonald. Politics seems to contribute largely to the success of any business it becomes attached to.

## OHIO

Bowersville, O.—Wind damaged the roof of the elevator of D. A. Oliver on July 21.

Malta, O.—A 65-h.p. diesel engine has recently been installed by the Gessel Milling Co.

Portsmouth, O.—The Portsmouth Hominy Co. started operation of its new cereal plant late in June.

Haskins, O.—Wind tore off metal siding from the elevator building of the Haskins Farmers Grain Co. on July 13.

Leesburg, O.—The stock of the Dewey Bros. Co. stored in the Barrett elevator, was slightly damaged by fire of unknown origin on July 6.

Spencerville, O.—The Kolter Grain & Milling Co.'s plant was entered by thieves, during the night of July 29, who took \$15 and a type-writer.

South Salem, O.—The damage caused by the weight of the wheat above causing a break in the elevator near the ground, on July 6, has been repaired.

Norwood, O.—The Marietta Milling Co., James H. Dye, proprietor, has completed a new plant equipped for manufacturing all kinds of feed and flour. The building is 40x55 feet, two stories in height, and is powered by a gas engine.

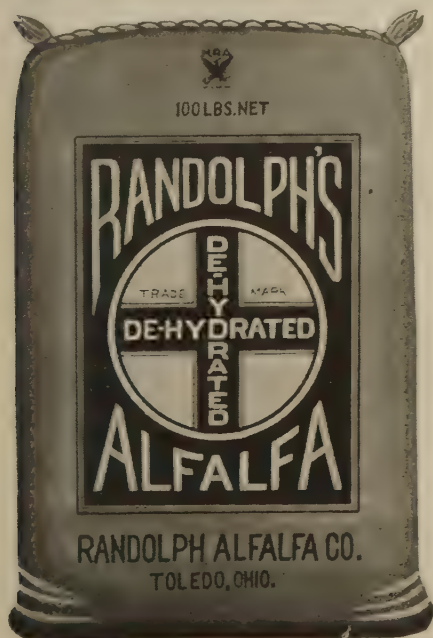
Mt. Cory, O.—Burglars broke into the Mt. Cory Elvtr., A. J. Hosler proprietor, during the night of July 26, gaining entrance by breaking the glass in the door of the front office and then unlocking the door. Several sacks of flour were stolen.


Renollet (Defiance p.o.), O.—A. W. Roehrig, proprietor of a feed store here, has leased the Renollet grain elevator and re-opened it for business. This is the former Renollet Equity Exchange Co. elevator, which was leased to Roy Schultz more than a year ago.

LaRue, O.—F. J. Laubis & Son, of Hepburn, have bot the LaRue Farmers Exchange elevator and have taken charge. Some improvements will be made at the elevator, including installation of a hammer mill for feed grinding and equipping the plant with electric motors. Coal will be handled.

Cincinnati, O.—The Early & Daniel Co.'s grain elevator was badly damaged by fire on July 26; loss, estimated at approximately \$225,000; covered by insurance. The principal damage was confined to the elevator itself, where 25 or 30 carloads of wheat were dumped the day before. Contrary to early reports, the storage bins, loaded to capacity with 1,100,000 bus. of grain, were not damaged.

Leipsic, O.—The regular meeting of the Northwest Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n was held here Aug 6, starting with a 6:30 dinner at the Church of Christ. George Tawney, of the feed dept., and "Levi" Dickey, of the seed dept., of Allied Mills, sponsored the meeting, to which everybody was invited, including the ladies. The latest news on the grain and coal codes was given by Charles S. Latchaw, sec'y of the Ohio Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n., who has just returned from Washington, D. C. The speaker of the evening was Rev. S. M. Davidian, of Lima, O. Some very interesting entertainment was provided and all present felt fully repaid for attending.





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St. Paris, O.—The St. Paris Grain Co. has purchased the Farmers Grain & Feed Co. and will continue to operate as the St. Paris Grain Co., managed by Roy Allton, the former manager.

Defiance, O.—The Glenn L. Miller Feed Co.'s plant was damaged by fire July 17, shortly before noon; loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$2,000. The main supporting timbers around the outside of the building and on the upper floors escaped damage, but those near the center of the building will have to be replaced, as will also the studding, re-inforcing the sheet metal plates with which the exterior was covered. Machinery located in the basement and in the top of the elevator escaped damage. Repairing the plant was started the day following the fire.

Columbus, O.—Owing to no storage rate having been specified in the Ohio General Code covering the storage of grain, the Ohio Code Authority unanimously voted to establish the minimum charge for the storage of grain at 1c per bu. per month, this rate to be effective from July 1, 1934. Please be governed accordingly. Post your storage rate in a conspicuous place in your elevator. Free storage, free haulage and gifts of any nature are prohibited by the country grain elevator code.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y Ohio State Code Authority.

Ashley, O.—The Ashley Elvtr. Co. was awarded a judgment of \$844 in its civil suit against F. O. VanSickle, on July 26, being the second trial of the case, the jury having disagreed at the first hearing. In October, 1930, the elevator company sued him for \$605 with interest for corn and grinding, hard coal and feed purchased from January, 1926, to September, 1927. Van Sickle in a counter action claimed that the elevator company sold him green corn instead of dried corn as specified, and that he lost 2,000 chicks and broilers valued at \$1,000.

## OKLAHOMA

Okeene, Okla.—The Midland Flour Milling Co. sustained slight windstorm damage to its elevator on July 5.

Clinton, Okla.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n sustained slight windstorm damage to its stock on June 20.

Reydon, Okla.—Reydon Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators: J. T. Tidwell, George Graham and E. L. Long.

Granite, Okla.—L. A. Campbell, owner of a hatchery here, has bot the midget mill, capacity 25 barrels, that has not been operated for a number of years and is now installing machinery, expecting to begin operation by Sept. 1 at the latest.

Medford, Okla.—G. H. Belcher, who during the harvest was buying grain for the Robinson Grain Co. at Lambert, Okla., has returned to Medford and plans soon to start his campaign for Grant County's next treasurer, he having received the Republican nomination without a contest.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Harrington, Wash.—United Grain Growers, Inc., opened their new elevators here Aug. 1 and filled the bins with 135,000 bus. of grain. The winter wheat is testing from 60 to 63 pounds.—F. K. H.

Kent, Ore.—The Grass Valley Grain Growers have bot Kerr Gifford & Co.'s elevator here and have leased it for the season to the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. The purchase price was said to have been \$8,000.

Stanton (Helix p. o.), Ore.—The new 140,000-bu. bulk grain elevator of the Farmers Mutual Warehouse Co., of Helix, detailed description of which was given in the Apr. 11 Journals, was completed by the Hogenson Const. Co. and ready for operation on July 1.

Culdesac, Ida.—Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., late in July completed their 60,000-bu. bulk grain elevator, of cribbed construction, reported in the June 13 Journals as under construction. Heretofore the Lewiston Growers handled only sacked grain at this point.

Portland, Ore.—It is said that warehousemen can evade the state grain warehouse act by renting space to a farmer instead of issuing receipts. Not being a warehouseman he is not required to give bond and is not responsible for loss by fire. Charges are made for handling in and out. The state department of agriculture has asked the attorney-general for a ruling on the practice.

Genesee, Ida.—The Genesee Union Warehouse Co. has completed its four new grain storage tanks, reported in the May 23 Journals as under construction at its plant here, adding 150,000 bus. to the company's bulk storage capacity. Alloway & Georg had the contract.

Garfield, Wash.—The Garfield Storage & Milling Co. is erecting a new warehouse here, for wheat and peas, to be of frame, 40x150 feet, with a corrugated iron roof, a concrete foundation, and having a capacity of about 60,000 bus. Cleaning machinery will be installed.

Mansfield, Wash.—A piece of cement fell out of the wall of the Seattle Grain Co.'s elevator, on July 13, letting about 2,000 bus. of wheat out on the ground, 30 feet below. It was thot that there was not enough reinforcing steel in the bin wall to withstand interior pressure of the grain.

LaCrosse, Wash.—M. E. Stansell, 79, a pioneer of this section, died at his home here. He is survived by two daughters. In 1916 he became manager of the LaCrosse Elvtr. & Produce Co. and manager and buyer for the Pacific Grain Growers. His last business associations were with the Bunge Grain Co.—F. K. H.

Grangeville, Ida.—S. Frank Allen, of Lewiston, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Union Warehouse & Supply Co., succeeding George S. Downer, resigned, manager for the past 10 years, who has accepted a position with the Pacific Continental Grain Co. as local grain buyer, opening offices here in the Bank of Camas Prairie Bldg.

Dodge Station (Pomeroy p.o.), Wash.—During the night of July 18 the grain warehouse owned by Charles Dodge and leased by L. F. Hopkins, burned; loss, \$20,000, partly covered by insurance. About 50,000 bus. of old and new wheat was stored in the warehouse at the time of the fire. Cause of fire believed to have been a bonfire set by a transient.

Spokane, Wash.—Orris Dorman, pioneer grain grower and president of North Pacific Grain Growers, will shortly file for the democratic congressional nomination in the Fourth district. He came to the Inland Empire from Iowa 44 years ago, and has specialized in co-operative and community financing. He was formerly chairman of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corp.—F. K. H.

Colfax, Wash.—One thousand bus. of new wheat was elevated 115 ft. and distributed into the bins of the 75,000-bus. elevator just erected here by Colfax Grain Growers, Inc. A number of growers in this section are now equipped to haul their wheat in bulk to the elevators. J. T. LaFollette is company manager and Vernon Sharp is the new plant foreman in charge of the new elevator and flat warehouse.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—The following men were selected, at a meeting of grain men here on July 23, as the code authority in the Pacific Northwest for the administration of the country grain elevator code: F. A. Phillippi, Kahlotus, Wash., representing independents; Sol Reimann, Odessa, Wash., independent farmers' elevators; S. A. Armstrong, Seattle, line elevators, and R. M. Rice, the Farmers National Grain Corp. and its affiliates.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 1.—The wheat market here is now in the healthiest condition it has enjoyed since 1928, in the opinion of E. A. Boyd, of the firm of Boyd-Conlee Co., and a member of the national code authority. "The market is now on a basis of natural tendencies where we can really talk about supply and demand. The demand is good and the supply is not too great. The outlook is good even if the market stays at the present price."—F. K. H.

Vancouver, Wash.—Operators of the new 2,000,000-bu. elevator about completed here entered into an agreement with the longshoremen's union (before the end of the strike on July 30) whereby the local stevedore forces would stand ready to handle all incoming shipments of grain from the harvest area. In the event of a continuation of the strike, however, no attempt was to be made by the elevator company to export its stored grain by methods considered by the union as unfair. The agreement also provided that all dock labor employed at the elevator should be furnished by the local union. The grain so far received at the elevator, which is to be operated by the Pacific Continental Grain Co., has been for testing purposes only, as there were still some adjustments and installations to be made. Alloway & Georg plan to turn the plant over to the owners on the scheduled date of Aug. 15, it is reported, at which date it will be ready for business.

Ferndale, Wash.—George A. Casebeer, who for many years operated a feed mill here, where he had resided for 27 years, died at his home on July 13, at the age of 75 years.

Asotin, Wash.—Changes being made at the Jerry Flour Mills will make it possible to manufacture mill feeds and mash and a number of cereals, in addition to flour, the only product manufactured heretofore. Power for operating the mill is being changed from electricity to diesel, distillate being used as fuel. Mr. Silver, proprietor, has recently taken in two partners, Harmer Robinson, identified with the flour mills at St. John, Wash., for the past 14 years, and F. H. Stephenson, connected with the Nezperce Mills at Lewiston, Ida., for a number of years.

Seattle, Wash., July 28.—(Special)—Centennial Flouring Mills Co., oldest milling concern in the State of Washington, held its annual meeting here with Charles M. Thomsen, pres., presiding. The company was founded by the late Moritz Thomsen, in 1889. The first plant was built in Spokane. Later others were added in Tacoma, Ritzville, Sprague, Wenatchee and Reardon, Wash., and Portland, Ore. The company now operates 94 grain elevators and warehouses and its products are distributed thruout the world. A number of the company's managers attended the meeting.—F. K. H.

Boise, Ida.—Storage rates of 75c a ton for the first month and 10c a ton thereafter were alleged to be confiscatory by the Farmers Grain & Supply Co., Union Warehouse & Mercantile Co., both of Craigmont, Victor Peterson of Grangeville, Nez Perce Mills of Lewiston, and T. E. Robinson of Nez Perce, in a petition to the Idaho Public Utilities Commission, which refused an increase, and whose decision was sustained July 13 by the Idaho Supreme Court. The Commission did not go into the cost of storage to the elevator operators, but gave precedence to the farmers' ability to pay.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Elizabethtown, Pa.—Muth Bros.' feed plant and elevator burned at 6:30 p. m., July 17; loss, \$30,000, partly insured. The company's coal and lumber yards nearby did not burn. In addition to the building, 2,500 bus. of wheat, several hundred bus. of corn and oats and the feed machinery were destroyed.

Lancaster, Pa.—Because a 7-year-old boy "wanted to see some hay burn," the youthful pyromaniac set fire to the feed and lumber plant of W. Ralph Sensenich destroying the feed mill, lumber and coal yard and damaging seven nearby dwellings; loss, \$30,000; partly insured. Three firemen were injured in fighting the blaze. The boy was committed temporarily to a home for boys.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Parkston, S. D.—Wind damaged the roof of the elevator of C. Rempfer & Son on July 16.

Rutland, S. D.—Wind damaged the roofing on the elevator of George J. Graff on July 12.

Rutland, S. D.—The elevator roof of the Rutland Farmers Elvtr. Co. was damaged by wind July 11.

Summit, S. D.—On Aug. 1 the Farmers Elvtr. Co. re-opened its house here, handling feed, flour and coal.

Beresford, S. D.—The J. J. Mullaney Grain Co. has let the contract to W. A. Klinger, Inc., for new belt and cups, with repairs.

Wessington, S. D.—The local elevator of the Eagle Roller Mill Co. was recently painted and other repairs made by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Groton, S. D.—Extensive repairs are being made at the Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s elevator at this station. A new five-bin coal shed is also being built.

Webster, S. D.—A new boot tank will be installed at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here along with other repairs. T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Aberdeen, S. D.—A number of elevators of the Farmers Union Grain Co., headquarters this city, have been reported by Manager Anderson to have been more or less damaged by windstorm recently.

Wentworth, S. D.—Wentworth Farmers Elvtr. Co. (an old established company), has incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: George Bruns, George Nicholson, H. O. Olson, W. G. Wright, J. F. Wagnitz, Louis Hillan and Olaf Moen.



**SOUTHEAST**

Elk Park, S. C.—The Blue Ridge Milling Co. has been taken over by Phillips & Bare.

Charles Town, W. Va.—A new grain and coal company to succeed the Baker Grain Co. has been formed here by John L. Burns, R. M. Baker and O. C. Via, to be known as the Liberty Grain & Coal Co.

Suttles (not a p.o.), Ala.—Sparks from small pieces of iron or nails ground up in a quantity of meal and oats were given as the cause of a fire at the J. Freeman Suttles grist mill and feed room here (16 miles from Selma, Ala.) on July 14, shortly before midnight. The fire was said to have caused an explosion. Loss, about \$1,400, not insured.

**TEXAS**

Decatur, Tex.—The buildings and stock of the Bewley Mills were damaged by windstorm on July 22.

Greenville, Tex.—J. W. Barlow has been made general manager of the Greenville Mill & Elevator Co., succeeding the late Albert F. Richter. Mr. Barlow has been connected with the company for the last 18 years and for several years has been sec'y-treas., sales manager and a member of the board of directors.

Amarillo, Tex.—The new 2,000,000-bu. elevator of the Farmers National Warehouse Corp., construction on which was started last March, as previously reported, was completed last week. The elevator can handle 250 cars of grain every 24 hours, 30 men being required to operate it at that capacity. Four unloading pits, equipped with modern grain door removers, speed up taking grain from box cars. The McKenzie-Hague Co. had the contract. C. F. Smith, who has been superintendent of elevators in Omaha, St. Louis and Enid, is superintendent of the plant. The Farmers National Grain Corp. has taken out a Texas charter, with capital stock given as \$10,000,000, and the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. has also taken one, with capital stock given as 500,000 non par value shares; W. A. Howard, Amarillo, is Texas agent of both.

**UTAH**

Nephi, Utah.—Central Utah Grain Growers, Inc., have accepted the terms of sale of the Farmers National Grain Corp. for its 100,000-bu. grain warehouse here.

Parowan, Utah.—It is planned to have a new flour mill here to replace the one that burned some time ago, the Parowan Chamber of Commerce promoting the plans.

Ogden, Utah.—Frank E. Bates, well known grain broker of this city, died from a heart attack, on July 26, at the age of 45 years. For several years he was connected with the Globe Grain & Milling Co., first at Pocatello, Ida., then at Ogden, and later at Malad, Ida. In 1925, together with Earl Coombs, he organized the Empire Grain, Inc., with offices at Salt Lake City. Later he was grain buyer for Ed Muir & Co., Salt Lake City. In 1931 he went with the Farmers National Grain Corp., as buyer and field man for its intermountain branch, resigning last October and going into the grain brokerage business in this city.

**WISCONSIN**

Lakemills, Wis.—J. H. Page has purchased the Lakemills Feed & Fuel Co.'s plant.

Milwaukee, Wis.—On June 20 wind slightly damaged the roof of the warehouse owned by the Feed Supplies, Inc.

Superior, Wis.—A concrete tunnel will be built connecting elevators "K" and "N" of the Cargill Grain Co. in the East End.

Hilbert, Wis.—Simon Schwabenlander has leased the grain elevator here from the Hilbert Farmers Elevator Co., taking possession Aug. 1.

Weyauwega, Wis.—Weyauwega Milling Co. (feed), incorporated; capital stock \$60,000; incorporators: G. W. Moody, N. L. Alesch, F. W. Gardner.

Milwaukee, Wis.—P. C. Kamm, pres. of the P. C. Kamm Co. and the oldest active member of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, recently received congratulations on his 80th birthday.

Milwaukee, Wis.—James P. Hessburg, of the Hiawatha Grain Co., Minneapolis, became manager of the grain department of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. in this city on Aug. 1.

Granton, Wis.—W. J. Spry & Sons are building a 60x14-foot addition to their elevator to afford additional floor space. The storage space of the elevator is also being enlarged.

Hortonville, Wis.—Schneider Bros. are remodeling the Olk elevator and mill, recently purchased, and installing new machinery. They plan to make Hortonville their main office, operating their elevators at Greenville and at Readfield as branches.

Ipswich, Eng.—E. R. & F. Turner, Ltd., have arranged with S. Howes Co. for the manufacture of Eureka machines in England. This arrangement was made necessary, no doubt, by the recently imposed tariffs on foreign made machinery entering that country.

The code of the reduction machinery ass'n has been approved, and will include manufacturers of grinders, who also are being asked by the Machinery and Allied Products Industry to report on wage scales. Some of the manufacturers are privately expressing their doubts as to the value of the codes, believing they will add to the cost of doing business and cut down the use of grinding machinery.

**New International Agreement on Patents**

London, Eng.—After a conference of representatives of 39 nations lasting more than a month an agreement was reached on patents, trade-marks, designs and copyrights giving greater protection to the owners of the rights in important countries.

Filing in one country will give the inventor priority in all countries. Hitherto and at present another could file on a similar invention in another country before the original inventor could file everywhere.

It will be possible to register trade-marks separately without prejudicing trade-marks in other countries.

**Supply Trade**

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—F. L. Keck has perfected a device for the treatment of seed wheat to eliminate stinking smut.—W. B. C.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—W. A. Klinger, Inc., was awarded the contract for the construction of a \$300,000 packing plant for the Tobin Packing Co.

If you are busy, advertise and keep busy. If you are not busy, get busy and advertise, and you will soon be as busy as you want to be.

St. Louis, Mo.—Geo. F. Tilton, for many years in charge of promotional work for the yeast and malt division of Anheuser-Busch, has been promoted to advertising manager for the company.

The N. R. A. has complained to the Federal Trade Commission that the Goodyear Rubber Co., of Middletown, Conn., has failed to file price schedules with the code authority.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. booked orders amounting to \$5,982,212 during the quarter ended June 30. This compares with \$3,047,223 in the June quarter last year. Orders received during the first six months of 1934 totaled \$10,579,868 against \$4,767,789 in the first half of 1933.

Omaha, Neb.—Thos. J. Ryan, of the Ryan Construction Co., is rapidly recovering from a serious automobile accident. His wife and daughter are also improving and their disastrous experience with a road maintainer at a bottle neck in the road is becoming only a sad memory.

The government of Argentina is proceeding with plans for the construction of a chain of grain elevators across the republic. A final decision, however, will not be made until early in 1935. Two Canadian grain elevator engineers are in Argentina acting in an advisory capacity on this project.

Washington, Ill.—The plant of the Camp Grain Dump Co. was completely destroyed by fire July 12, following a lightning bolt which struck the building. It was only thru heroic work by the fire department that the flames were prevented from spreading to the two grain elevators of the Washington Farmers Co-op. Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Every grain elevator and feed mill operator in the territory which he traveled for so many years for Howell & Co. will be grieved to learn of the death of Frank E. Barsaloux, July 23, following a heat stroke. Mr. Barsaloux enjoyed an enviable reputation in the trade, and he will be sorely missed by his legion of friends.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Orders received by the General Electric Co. for the second quarter of 1934 amounted to \$54,005,988, compared with \$35,539,858 for the second quarter of 1933, an increase of 52 per cent. The second quarter of 1934 was the largest since the third quarter of 1931. Orders received for six months amounted to \$92,154,642, compared with \$61,051,502 for six months last year.

New York, N. Y.—It is with profound sorrow that Innis, Speiden & Co. announces the death of its senior vice pres. and treas., George Vernon Sheffield, on Thursday, July 19th, 1934, after a brief illness. Mr. Sheffield joined the firm of Innis, Speiden & Company in 1878 and had been actively identified with this organization for 56 years. He was a man of high ideals and sterling character and those who knew him will miss him, for his personality endeared him to all.

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Domestic and Export Grains, Field Seeds

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# Field Seeds

**Beatrice, Neb.**—Carl Sonderegger, seedsman, died July 22, aged 78 years.

**Portland, Ore.**—The A. M. Hand Seed Co. has removed to new quarters in Union Ave.

**Riverside, Ia.**—The seed store of Wm. Griffin was burned with many other buildings July 28.

**Louisville, Ky.**—Carlyle Jefferson was married recently to Miss Jo White Norwood. Mr. Jefferson is with the National Seed Co.

**Billings, Mont.**—The Elliott Seed Co. has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by Nellie A. Elliott, Paul Smith and Wm. T. Biers.

**Cincinnati, O.**—Mrs. Albert McCullough, whose late husband was twice pres. of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, died July 24, aged 83.

**Olney, Ill.**—Wind took the roof off the seed elevator of the Olney Seed & Feed Co. and damaged 33,000 pounds of red top seed on July 13.

**Scappoose, Ore.**—A seed warehouse to be equipped with cleaning machinery will be erected here by the Associated Seed Co., of New Haven, Conn.

**San Francisco, Cal.**—The Bertrand Seed Co. has filed a petition in bankruptcy, John O. England being named trustee and making his first report July 27.

**Corvallis, Ore.**—The Whitmore Feed & Seed Co. has been established by R. M. Whitmore in the quarters formerly occupied by the Corvallis Feed & Seed Co.

**Evansville, Ind.**—The seed cleaning machine of Igleheart Bros., millers, will be made available without charge, except operating cost, to farmers for cleaning seed wheat.

**Galesburg, Mich.**—Burglars ransacked the office of the Burgess Seed & Plant Co. between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. one Sunday, as H. W. Burgess discovered at 4:30. A pane of glass had been removed from a window and the safe opened.

**Buyers of Abruzzi rye** are advised to purchase seed if possible from the territory where it is commonly grown, in the Southeastern States. They should insist on assurance as to the purity of variety, and should refuse seed not completely labeled. It is wise to be especially cautious of seed offered at abnormally low prices. Buyers should keep all records and correspondence pertaining to the seed. State seed officials should have opportunity to sample the seed. If the quality of the crop indicates that the seed was misbranded the fact should be reported to the officials charged with the enforcement of the state seed law. If the state officials find the case comes under the jurisdiction of the Federal Seed Act it should be reported to the Division of Seed Investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

#### CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

#### FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

#### MEMPHIS, TENN.

Russell-Heckle Seed Co., carlot buyers-sellers field seeds.

#### PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

#### ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

**Sioux City, Ia.**—The Sioux City Seed & Nursery Co. suffered \$10,000 loss Aug. 3 by the burning of a large corn crib and several other buildings including 1,300 bus. of fancy seed corn.

**Coon Rapids, Ia.**—The Coon Rapids Hi-Bred Corn Co. has started construction of a \$12,000 seed corn elevator and drying plant, four stories high, with a \$5,000 storage building to be added later.

**Evansville, Ind.**—Ready to make proof of all claims made for the Indiana Lorado soybean, developed in this area, the Southwestern Indiana Soybean Growers' Ass'n has completed plans for a soybean field day in Evansville on Aug. 21.—W. B. C.

## Misbranding of Seed

W. A. Sanders of Hopkinsville, Ky., shipped three bags of lespedeza into Arkansas, that contained dodder and other noxious weed seeds.

The Seaboard Seed Co., Philadelphia, Pa., shipped to Alabama 55 bags of hairy vetch that germinated only 43 per cent tho labeled 80 per cent.

L. P. Cook of Memphis, Tenn., shipped to Farrish, Ala., rye labeled to germinate 82 per cent, but on test germinating 0.5 per cent; and to Tuscaloosa, Ala., 28 bags of seed oats containing quack grass and 4.7 per cent of other crop seeds.

Prosecutions were instituted by the Bureau of Plant Industry under the federal seed act.

## Virginia Seedsmen Meet

The Virginia Seedsmen's Ass'n held its annual meeting at the John Marshall Hotel, Richmond, Va., July 13, with 18 seedsmen in attendance.

A. Reid Venable, of Richmond, pres., made a report of progress.

Wm. P. Wood, Jr., of Richmond, sec'y-treas., reported the assets of the ass'n to be on the increase.

It was voted that the ass'n affiliate with the American Seed Trade Ass'n.

Lane Wilson, Shreveport, La., advocated strengthening the ass'n's, and pointed out where some of the southern state ass'n's had done good work.

Leonard Vaughan, of Chicago, of the A. S. T. A. code com'te, stated that all provisions of the code had been agreed upon except the labor provisions.

The old officers were re-elected for the ensuing year and are: A. Reid Venable, pres.; W. C. Barksdale, Lynchburg, 1st vice-pres.; H. M. Gleason, Charlottesville, 2nd vice-pres.; Wm. P. Wood, Jr., sec'y-treas. Executive com'te: Q. A. Eller, Chilhowie; J. T. Moreland, Norfolk; F. M. Worley, Lynchburg; Gordon Wood, Richmond; E. H. Wetzel, Harrisonburg. Membership com'te: Henry Johnson, Richmond; H. W. Smith, Danville; W. W. Baker, Winchester; Ferrell Moore, Norfolk; J. R. Little, Petersburg; W. N. Neff, Abingdon; Buxton White, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Federal government employees in the executive branch increased from 563,487 Mar. 1, 1933, to 661,094 July 31, 1934. The June payroll of the executive branch was \$91,540,000.

## Sturgeon Spring Wheat

As the culmination of 25 years' work the University of Wisconsin is about to release a new variety of spring wheat to be known as sturgeon.

Sturgeon was originated from a hand made cross between Progress and Marquis. The latter has long been known for its high value for bread making, but because of high susceptibility to stem rust, it does not yield profitable returns under normal Wisconsin weather conditions.

The production of Sturgeon wheat was not the result of a season's work. It came after long continued and painstaking work at Ashland and Sturgeon Bay Stations, where several hundred crosses were made and thousands of selections tested for yield and finally tested for bread making, only to be discarded because they did not fill the bill.

Sturgeon is fully as good a producer as Progress, according to the results of several years' trials. Milling and baking tests made for three years in succession, proved it to be a consistent, good bread making wheat, equal to Marquis, in that important character.

Ten acres of the new wheat are now growing at each of the experiment stations at Sturgeon Bay and Ashland, Wis. Seed from the 1934 crop will be available to farmers in the areas tributary to these stations.

**Corn-Hog Contracts** signed total 1,200,000 as reported by the A.A.A., out of a total of 6,288,648 farms in the United States, of which 4,244,605 are located in the central states where corn is grown. Evidently many farmers did not sign the agreement to cut their acreage 20 per cent and are now better off than the signers. Of two farmers normally producing 1,000 bus. the one who did not sign will receive payment for 200 bus. more corn at the present high market price, offsetting the fact that processing taxes collected from non-signers will be paid only to signers.

## Seed Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1933, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Chicago	11,000	20,000	.....	.....
Duluth	84,343	124,189	.....	142,781
Minneapolis	100,000	111,820	60,290	110,660
Superior	7,296	7,531	.....	26,178
KAFIR AND MILO				
Ft. Worth	7,700	3,300	.....	.....
Hutchinson	24,700	16,900	.....	.....
Kansas City	60,200	119,000	127,400	112,000
Los Angeles	14,300	14,300	.....	.....
Wichita	31,200	1,300	20,800	1,300
CANE SEED				
Hutchinson	.....	1,300	.....	.....
Kansas City	3,450	4,600	8,050	31,050
SORGHUMS				
Ft. Worth	100,800	210,000	64,400	53,200
New Orleans	.....	2,400	.....	.....
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	53,000	144,000	105,000	110,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	516,110	64,025	12,240	.....
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	85,000	453,000	113,000	386,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	.....	30,000	41,685	150,920

## CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

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St. Louis, Missouri



## The Newer Barley Varieties

By T. A. KIESSELBACH and W. E. LYNES

Prior to about 1920 the prevailing varieties were Common Six-row, Manchurian (Minnesota 184), and Oderbrucker. These three sorts are now surpassed 15 to 20 per cent by a number of improved and better adapted varieties which are of recent origin and have come into extensive farm use since that time. Their introduction was an important stimulus to the increase of barley acreage from one-tenth to nearly one-third that of oats since 1927. While barley appears to be a suitable crop wherever oats are grown, its relatively more extensive production in western Nebraska suggests a special adaptation in that region.

Prior to the recent development of the smooth-awned varieties, barley straw has been considered objectionable. Rough awns or beards are likely to injure the mouths of livestock, and may cause much annoyance in the handling of sheaf grain or straw. Straw of the smooth-awned sorts is a satisfactory roughage and approaches oats straw in value.

**Rough-awned varieties.**—Four of the rough-awned varieties that have been grown for the entire six years, namely, Odessa, Coast, Trebi, and McClymont, yielded from 17 to 25 per cent more than the common six-row. The McClymont, which is a Lincoln county variety, is exceptionally lodge susceptible. A selection made by the North Platte, Neb., Experiment Station Farm from McClymont and known as North Platte No. 1 yielded very well in the one-year test. Of the varieties in this group that have been tested during the entire period, Trebi yielded the most with a 25 per cent greater yield than common six-row. This is a comparatively stiff-strawed and very productive variety developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It has come to be the most widely grown barley in the western half of Nebraska. Altho at first recommended only for irrigated land in western Nebraska, it has also proved especially well suited for dry-land culture in all parts of the state. The rough awns are not so much of a factor in the western portion of the state where combine harvesting is more common. [Altho productive Trebi is worthless to malsters.—Ed.]

**Smooth-awned varieties.**—During the last few years, the smooth-awned type of barley has come to predominate in the eastern half of Nebraska. This is quite remarkable when one recalls that the first tests in this state were made by the Experiment Station in 1923. Of the eleven smooth-awned varieties grown in 1930, five have been included in the tests since 1924, while the other six have been added at various times since. Most of these have recently originated as hybrids in the breeding nurseries of several state experiment stations and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Of the smooth-awned varieties tested for six years, Comfort and Minnesota No. 450 have been outstanding in yield. These have averaged 19 and 25 per cent higher yield than the Common six-row. The Comfort was distributed for farm use in 1927 because of its somewhat smoother awns and greater uniformity as to type. Another selection of the Comfort which does not grow quite so tall and whose yields averaged 1 per cent more during a two-year comparison, 1928 and 1929, has also been distributed within the state. These have come to be designated as Tall Comfort and Short Comfort. The former ripens somewhat later, is more lodge resistant and smoother awned, and is the type grown in other states as Comfort.

Flynn is the earliest-ripening variety of the entire collection. Altho it has averaged only 13 per cent better yield during the six years than that of common six-row, it was the highest-yielding variety in 1930. The climatic conditions of that year especially favored the early-ripening sorts. This short, stiff-strawed, early-maturing variety should probably be tested more extensively in the state.

The Glabron variety is a decidedly stiff-strawed, tall Minnesota selection with extremely smooth beards. It ripens at about the same time as Comfort. During the four years that it has been grown in these tests, it has yielded 23 per cent more than the common six-row. It has a strong tendency to shed its beards when ripe and should be cut when still slightly green in order to avoid shattering. The Spartan is a very attractive Michigan hybrid of the two-row type. Its average yield for the last three years has been 13 per cent above common six-row.

A high-yielding variety known as White Barbless No. 37 from Wisconsin has proved rather lodge susceptible on very fertile soils. The Vaughan and Ezond varieties obtained from the California and Idaho Experiment Stations and tested here for the first time in 1930 exhibited attractive vegetative characteristics and yielded 128 and 129 per cent of the common six-row.

**Awnless varieties.**—Hulless barley which threshes free from the chaff the same as wheat is not suited to Nebraska conditions. In the six-year test, it has yielded only 76 per cent as much as common six-row, with a 15 per cent allowance made for the hull. Colseis is an early-maturing, stiff-strawed, hooded, hybrid selection made by the Colorado Experiment Station. It has averaged 14 per cent better than the common six-row for the last six years.

So far as is known, awned varieties in general surpass the awnless sorts with respect to yield.—Nebr. Bull. 253.

**Wheat Processing Tax Collections** for the fiscal year ended June 30 were \$117,621,174, as reported by the Internal Revenue Department. Field corn paid \$4,496,193; hogs, \$77,034,611.

**The plan of delivery** of cereals by the Soviet state farms was officially set by the Soviet government for the country as a whole at 18 per cent less than the final plan for deliveries from the 1933 crop. A decrease in grain deliveries was ordered in all the important producing regions with the exception of middle Volga, Western Siberia, Kazakhstan and Central Asia. Among the important regions in which the deliveries were decreased are: Ukraine, 26%; North Caucasus, 28%; Crimea, 24%; Lower Volga, 14%; Bashkir and Tartar Republics, 27% each, and Ural, 8%. This reduction is significant as an indication of the expectation of a smaller grain crop this season in the Soviet Union.

## Treatment of Hard Seeds

Many investigators have worked during the past 30 years or more on the problem of devising methods of treating the hard seeds of legumes to render them capable of prompt germination. These treatments may be grouped under three general heads: (1) scratching or breaking the seed coat, (2) rendering the seed coat permeable by treatment with chemicals, and (3) rendering it permeable by the application of varying degrees of heat.

**Scratching or Breaking the Seed Coat.**—Various kinds of devices have been invented to scratch or break the seed coats. Michalowski perfected a machine which consisted of two rollers revolved by hand as the seeds were fed in between them. One of these rollers was roughened like a file, while the other was covered by a thick rubber mat. The machine constructed by Nilson scratched the seeds by throwing them against an emery cylinder which was revolved at a speed of 3,200 revolutions per minute. Both of these machines were reported to have given satisfactory results but were too limited in their capacity. Hughes built a hulling and scarifying machine in December, 1913, in which the seeds were forced upward against sandpaper by means of a fan which was revolved at about 2,800 revolutions per minute. This machine is still being used in a commercial way. Later the Johnson scarifier also employed this same principle except that the seeds were forced against the sandpaper in a downward direction with the fan running at a lower speed. A number of the other later makes of scarifiers have employed the principle of centrifugal force by which the seeds are thrown against a roughened surface. A number of these centrifugal machines are now on the market and have been employed in the experimental work herein reported. Garman constructed a small laboratory type of scarifier which consisted of a system of boxes lined with sandpaper. The seeds were placed in the boxes and forced against the ends by means of moving them back and forth at a rate of 150 times per minute.

Generally speaking, the use of the various type of scarifiers has been looked upon with favor, but Harrington and Nelson have both questioned their use with red clover. The former believed the clover seed huller to be an effective scratching machine while the latter concluded from his tests that the use of the scarifier for red clover should be confined to the treating of the small types of seed rather than

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the large plump type. Schmidt, after a rather extended survey of the various methods of treating seeds, made a report from which the following excerpts are taken. "Treatment of seeds to destroy hardness has been more or less successful, sometimes expensive...Because of severe breakage and early loss in vitality such treatment of alfalfa is being abandoned." Leggatt found heavy scarification of alfalfa seed to be detrimental to field germination. The literature indicates that all other investigators who have studied the scarifying of seeds, especially sweet clover and alfalfa, believe that it is beneficial from a commercial standpoint. In addition to those already mentioned in connection with the perfecting of scarifying machines, the following list is given: Hechler, Graber, Willard and Borst, Michigan State Farm Bureau Seed Service; Selvig, Clark, Eddy, Stewart, Stevenson Bros, Barnum, Ferrell & Co., American Grain Separator Co., Johnson, Birdsell Mfg. Co., Wooster, Boyd, and Cleland Mfg. Co.

#### Rendering Permeable With Chemicals.—

Chemicals were employed as early as 1898 to render the coats of hard seeds permeable. Rostrop was one of the first investigators to use sulphuric acid for this purpose. He steeped the seeds of *Lathyrus sylvestris* in concentrated sulphuric acid for 1 minute with the result that a 20-day germination test showed 16 per cent for the treated seed as compared with 2 per cent for the untreated seed, while a 40-day test showed 52 per cent and 14 per cent respectively. Torado obtained results which confirmed those cited above, but his conclusions differed from those of Rostrop and later investigators in that he believed that the beneficial effect of the acid was lost if the seeds were allowed to dry and also that 30 parts of sulphuric acid to 70 parts of water was as effective as the use of concentrated acid. Love and Leighty studied the treatment of alfalfa and sweet clover seed with the concentrated sulphuric acid for periods varying from 15 to 120 minutes with the result that they outlined a method of procedure for the acid treatment of limited quantities of seed for commercial use. Stevens and Campbell made a series of tests of the influence of a large number of different kinds of chemicals on the germination of hard seeds of red clover and alfalfa. Their results with concentrated sulphuric acid were reported to be about the same as those of previous investigators, but their results with other chemicals and with somewhat dilute solutions of sulphuric acid did not appear to be significant.

**Effect of Heat and Cold.**—Varying degrees of heat have been tried with somewhat variable results by a number of investigators. Schneider-Orelli subjected the seeds of *Medicago denticulata* and *Medicago arabica* to various temperatures under both dry and moist conditions with surprising results. Some seeds germinated after 17 hours at 100 deg. C. or half an hour at 120 deg. C. dry heat. A temperature of 130 deg. C. destroyed all seed. A small portion of the seed germinated after being in boiling water 7½ hours or ½ hour in an autoclave at 120 deg. C. Stevens and Campbell treated the seeds of red clover with boiling water for periods of 1 to 5 minutes. The former germinated 76 per cent while the latter germinated 4 per cent; no hard seeds remained in either case. Live steam for 1 to 5 minutes proved beneficial to germination and reduced the hard seeds to 0. Dry heat at 80 deg. C. for 1 minute was favorable to the germination of the hard seeds. Schmidt treated seeds with live steam for 1 minute without increasing the pressure and obtained the following increases in germination when tested in sand for 15 days; alfalfa, 44 per cent; red clover, 20 per cent; and sweet clover, 33 per cent. Staker reported that dry heat, at 60 to 90 deg. C. increased the germination of alfalfa seed, but that inferior seed was killed at 85 to 90 deg. C. He believed that 60 deg. C. was as effective in reducing the hard-seed content as 90 degrees. The work of Stevens on alfalfa confirmed that of Staker. He found that dry heat up to 85

deg. C. for not to exceed 4 hours increased the germination. Lute obtained the best results with dry heat at 75 deg. C. for 3 to 6½ hours. Heat-treated seeds showed no loss in vitality when stored 6 months. Rodriguez poured boiling water on seed and stirred until cooled to room temperature with the following results: Alfalfa increased in germination from 17 per cent to 59 per cent and sweet clover increased from 0 to 2.1 per cent.

Freezing has generally been considered to have a beneficial effect on the germination of all impermeable seeds. Rodriguez froze seeds both before and after soaking at 17 deg. F. below zero for several days with the following results: Alfalfa, dry, increased germination 29 per cent; soaked, increased 38 per cent; and sweet clover, dry, increased 0.4 per cent, soaked 1.1 per cent. Midgley studied the effect of alternate freezing and thawing on the impermeability of alfalfa seed and made the following conclusions: (1) After first freezing, subsequent freezing and thawing had little effect on reducing the hard seeds. (2) First freezing was by far the most effective, reducing the hard seed by 23 per cent. (3) Intensity of freezing had no influence; 0 deg. C. was as effective as 20 deg. C. (4) Seeds kept in moist condition several months germinated as well as seeds frozen each week during the same length of time. (5) Freezing seeds in a dry condition was as effective as when seeds were wet and frozen. This was especially true of the first freezing. (6) One-hour freezing was as effective as 60 days.—Montana Bulletin 248.

**Agriculture** must be managed by the people directly interested in it, the American Agriculturist points out in a current issue. When others assume leadership, even though this be the government, the act "transfers responsibility for successful operation from men who are permanently engaged in it, who have financial interests at stake, and who have experience, to individuals with no more ability, and with no personal financial responsibility."

## Hopper Scale Weighs Shipments from Indiana Elevator

Unusual in construction and in the method of handling grain is the new 70,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator and corn crib of the Standard Elevator Co., at Pine Village, Ind.

Storage for small grain is provided by a concrete tank with 8-inch walls. This tank is 42 feet in diameter and 75 feet high. It is divided by wood partition walls into 10 wedge shaped bins arranged about the cylindrical leg well in the middle. One of these bins is divided into two 750-bushel retail bins one above the other. The top bin spouts into the driveway; the lower half of the bin is left for storage.

All bins except the retail bin spout to the boot of the leg. The leg has a 20-inch belt, carrying 18-inch buckets on 18-inch centers and elevates small grain or ear corn for re-distribution or spouting to cars. The leg is run by a 15-h.p. motor thru a two-belt reduction drive.

The cupola above the tank is 33 feet high, of frame construction, covered with corrugated Careyboard, which is a pressed combination of cement and asbestos, fastened to the frame with brass screws. Machinery in the cupola includes a Western corn sheller, and a Western gyrating cleaner. Ear corn may be spouted direct into the sheller, from which it drops to the cleaner to have the cobs and shucks removed; the shelled corn passing into the bins. Small grain is by-passed around the sheller and cleaner into bins. Ear corn to be cribbed is spouted direct to the crib adjacent the elevator, and a grate in this spout sieves out corn which may have been knocked loose from the ear in handling. The sheller and the cleaner are run in unison, by belts from a countershaft, run by a 20-h.p. GE motor.

A 600-bushel hopper scale rests on a heavy concrete foundation in the basement under the concrete floor of the driveway. This scale does all the weighing, both receiving and shipping. Above it is a counterbalanced trap door thru which truck loads of grain are emptied. At the



Standard Elevator Co.'s Plant at Pine Village, Ind.



bottom of its hopper is a trap door which drops its contents onto a 30-inch conveyor belt that carries the grain to the leg boot. This belt is run by a chain drive from the boot pulley and is synchronized with the leg.

Grain from shipping bins is spouted thru the driveway trap door into the same hopper scale for weighing, then re-elevated for spouting into cars.

The driveway is of frame construction, covered with the same material as the cupola. Adjoining the elevator is an office, housing the scale beam and a merchandise warehouse.

Grain from trucks and wagons is dumped thru the single trap door above the scale by a McMillin traveling electric truck lift.

Since a man must always go up to the cupola to set the spouts when grain is received, an electric manlift, run by a 7½-h.p. motor thru a worm gear drive, is provided in the leg well.

A circular frame cob and dust house a few feet from the concrete tank receives cobs, dust and shucks from the cleaner.

On the other side of the elevator is the circular ear corn crib, 30 feet in diameter and 30 feet high. This is of timbered construction, with ⅝-inch horizontal rods, set 10 inches apart the full height of the crib. These rods retain snow-fence slatting fastened to the inside of them by wire ties. In the middle of the crib is a post to which the frame-work is attached, and this is encircled by a slatted ventilating space. Bracings from this post to the outside timbers are boxed over the top to provide further ventilating space. The floor of the crib is hollow tile, supporting a tightly fitted 2-inch planking. The roof is of cement-asbestos sheet.

The Standard Elevator Co. maintains headquarters in Indianapolis and operates a line of ten country elevators. H. J. Berry is president; L. H. Earle, vice-president, and W. K. Mannon is secy-treas. Glenn Gray is local agent at Pine Village.

## Farmer's Trade Driven Away by Free Storage

By TRAVELER

An example of how listening to the wishes of the farmer in operation of a country elevator, seeking to please him, may turn into a serious boomerang, is told by J. W. Bookwalter, who runs the elevator at Coal City, Ill.

"About nine years ago," he said, "one of the farmers in this community came to me about a lot of white corn he was shelling. The market did not suit him and he wished to store the grain until a later date, presumably not too long.

"I consented and the corn was put into a bin. Several times thereafter I tried to get him to sell, but he kept putting it off. He always wanted to 'wait a little while.'

"The corn must have been carrying something like 18 or 19 per cent moisture when it was put into the bin. By spring that beautiful white corn had turned black. When I discovered it I called the farmer in and showed him the corn, and explained that it would have to be sold for what it would bring.

"That is not my corn," the farmer declared. "My corn was clean and white."

"From that day until this season he has never traded with me, regardless of bid. There was no explaining to him that he was not charged storage, and that the corn was put in the elevator at his own risk. This year he has come back. Tho he has said nothing about it I suppose that he has discovered that high moisture makes white corn turn black, or else he has concluded that all grain dealers are gyps and he may as well be gypped one place as another."

The Linseed Oil Code Authority as approved consists of Shreve M. Archer, Minneapolis; Howard Kellogg, Buffalo; E. C. Bisbee, Philadelphia; V. Wurtele, Minneapolis; and J. A. Johansen, New York.

## New Deal Discourages Enterprise

"The starting point for the New Deal," declared E. V. Moorman, a successful Quincy, Ill., manufacturer of mineral feeds, and prominent farmer, "is all wrong. It begins with theory and seeks to apply its theories countrywide, without first trying and testing them to learn whether they will work.

"If I were to manufacture a new feed and sell it to my customers, without first thoroughly testing it and learning whether it could be depended upon to give satisfactory results under practical feeding conditions, I would soon lose the confidence and patronage of my customers and as a result our company would be headed towards bankruptcy. Unexpected troubles show up under practical conditions that never appear in theory.

"The New Deal has failed to recognize this. It has been applying to the entire nation the overnight hatchings of professor-theorists, with no practical knowledge of whether the proposed theories will work. Plenty of bugs are showing up in the corn-hog plan, the wheat acreage reduction plan, the cotton destruction plan, and the restrictive codes that were going to make everyone economically secure, have actually prevented confidence, destroyed enterprise and discouraged the promotional efforts of business men that would have created jobs and pay envelopes. The agricultural surpluses of the last five years could be profitably distributed throughout the world during the next year.

"Brushing aside the experience of centuries the New Deal has started things the people are ill prepared to follow. With further uncertainties like new restrictions and increased taxation facing them in the future they hesitate to make a move. Consequently our banks are full of money, crying for borrowers, and no one wants to borrow. Nor do those who have money feel the urge to invest in a questionable experiment.

"Soundly developed from the ideals of the American people over a period of several centuries, our nation's constitution would have been a good place for the New Deal to begin. We already had plenty of laws on the books.

"A while ago my company started experimenting with building a hog feeder. As we progressed we soon learned why the manufacturer of a leading model had made it no wider, no deeper or in any way different than he did. He had found the right dimensions, and the right design. His feeder was an outgrowth of experience. In building a new one the best place for us to begin was where he left off.

"But with the New Deal one experiment has only led to another, before it could be learned whether the results of the first satisfied the people. Failings have crept in and are keeping the confidence of the people at a low ebb. In this attitude they become dissatisfied and look elsewhere for what they want, or procrastinate, do nothing and unwittingly slide back."

The Washington laboratory of the division of cereal and forage insects of the Bureau of Entomology has been removed to Manhattan, Kan., together with four of the staff. R. T. Cotton, formerly of Washington, will be in charge. One of the studies now being pushed is improvement in fumigation of grain.

## Ohio State Code Authority

The following have been elected to represent their type of elevator on the Ohio State Code Authority: Leon Gove, Avery, Ohio, Chairman, Farmers co-op. elevators. H. F. Eichhorn, Galion, Vice-Chairman, Farmers Nat'l Gr. Corp. R. H. Brundige, Kingston, representing independent operators. E. G. Craun, Tiffin, representing line elevator operators. Frank E. Kirby, Columbus, truckers and non-facility members. C. S. Latchaw, Fostoria, representative at large. W. W. Cummings, Columbus, Sec'y-Treas.

These names have been certified to the National Code Authority for the approval by the N. R. A.

## Cipher Codes

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**Cross Telegraphic Cipher:** 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages, 4½x5½ inches. Cloth \$3.50.

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**Baltimore Export Cable Code:** Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

**Riverside Flour Code, Improved** (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

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# Feedstuffs

**Toledo, O.**—A strike for recognition of the union has been started at the plant of the Larowe Milling Co. at Rossford.

The uniform label for cottonseed meal recommended by the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials is to be effective Jan. 1.

**Lincoln, Neb.**—The proposed embargo on shipments of feed out of the state is believed by Governor C. W. Bryan to be of doubtful legality.

New rates on oil meal and cake have been prescribed by the Commission based on percentages of the first class rates effective Sept. 18 for different regions of the United States.

**Woosier, O.**—Feed Merchants Day will be held at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Oct. 10. Paul Gerlaugh, chief of the animal husbandry department, will have charge of the program.

**Milwaukee, Wis.**—The Farmers Elevator Service Co. has given up its affiliation with the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns, and E. L. Kreger of that company has resigned as a director of the Federation.

**Floyd Oles**, manager of the Pacific N-W. Feed Ass'n has been elected to senior membership in American Trade Ass'n Executives, a national organization, membership in which is based on standing in the profession of trade organization management.

**Washington, D. C.**—We expect to buy at least 4 million cattle, and possibly 7 million, and if the plants are able to process them at an average rate of 200,000 a week, the job will take six months, said Sec'y of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—The big feed mills of this city and their employees signed an agreement, during the last week of July, which is to run for a year and according to which wages are to be from 55 cents an hour and upward, according to the class of work; hours, 32 weeks of 40 hours each, 10 weeks of 44 hours and 10 weeks of 48 hours; mills are required to pay time and a half for all time over 44 hours in any one week, and also time and a half for all time over 8 hours in any one day.

## Feed Embargo Sought in Iowa

Declaring Iowa farmers should be helped to hold last year's corn crop, now under seal at 45 cents a bu., to supply their own threatened feeding needs, Congressman O. D. Wearin, Hastings, Ia., wired Sec'y Wallace on Aug. 1, recommending an embargo be placed against the movement of Iowa corn.

Much of the Iowa corn crop is moving at drouth rates thru Kansas City, he stated, contrary to its usual movement thru Chicago, in an attempt to alleviate the distress feeding needs of the Southwest. Iowa farmers must enjoy being regulated.

## Feedstuffs Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1933, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
*Baltimore .....	2,761	3,044	.....	.....
*†Boston .....	1,604	581	.....	.....
*Chicago .....	12,900	17,076	30,241	37,375
*†Kansas City .....	2,400	2,960	20,350	17,160
Los Angeles ....	660	330	.....	.....
*Milwaukee ....	840	1,070	9,620	6,315
*Minneapolis ....	1,432	1,503	29,391	35,673
Peoria .....	7,100	11,800	9,099	12,461
*Millfeed. †Bran and Shorts. *†Millfeed, bran and shorts. ‡Linseed meal. ††Screenings.				

## Sells Feed by the Hundred-weight

R. H. Herren, manager of the Oswego Grain & Supply Co., at Oswego, Ill., says he finds it easier to sell small lots of corn and wheat to chicken feeders when he prices the grains for retail by the hundredweight.

"We have found an increasing demand for small, sacked lots of these grains. They are much easier to figure at a price per hundred-weight, or a price per pound. A further advantage is that most buyers futilely give up the task of trying to figure out how much they are paying for the grain by the bushel measure."

## Mineral Feed Manufacturers Working on Code

Meeting in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, July 25, Dr. E. E. Clore, Greenwood, Ind.; E. V. Moorman, Quincy, Ill.; W. B. Weaver, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. G. Koontz, Newcastle, Ind.; J. H. Murphy, Burlington, Wis., and Sec'y L. F. Brown, Chicago, of the Board of Directors of the Mineral Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, exercised proxies and amended the ass'n constitution and by-laws in accordance with the requests of AA Administration with which the organization has been working on a code.

The changes were simple, permitting any manufacturer of mineral feeds to become a member of the ass'n, limiting causes for which a member might be expelled or suspended, and arranging proportionate membership fees for those who manufacture mineral feeds as a sideline.

The session devoted most of its time to a study of the proposed code for mineral feed manufacturers, expressing the views of the industry. A modified code will soon be presented to the Administration officials for public hearing and approval.

## Northwest Feed Dealers to Meet at Minneapolis

Aug. 20 and 21 are the dates set for the second annual convention of the Northwest Feed Dealers Ass'n at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

The retail feed code has been billed for a full discussion, led by a member of the code com'tee and an NRA official.

A banquet without speechmaking is scheduled for the evening of Aug. 20, at which there will be classy entertainment.

To stimulate the attendance several manufacturers have donated a car of feed to be presented with freight paid to the home of the fortunate dealer.

Sec'y J. F. Flemming is exerting himself to make the meeting instructive and entertaining.

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## Feeds and Feeding

(ILLUSTRATED)

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

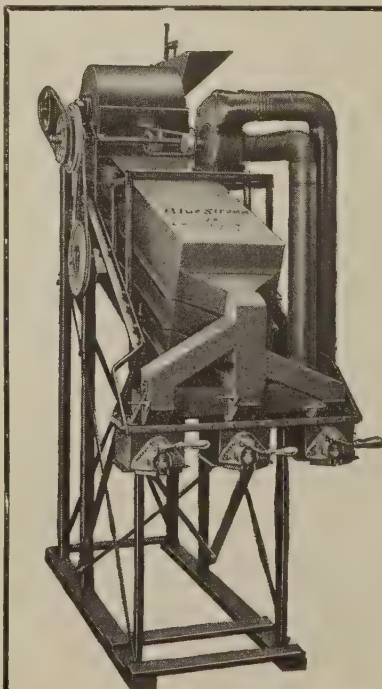
The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise patrons on feed ingredients and feeding.

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## Limestone for Pigs

By F. HALE

Preliminary work at the Texas Station showed that a ration of yellow corn, cottonseed meal, and salt fed to 63-pound fattening pigs would produce a severe case of rickets in 60 to 80 days, and that by adding 2 pounds of limestone to this same ration the deficiency disease did not develop.

The rations used in this test contained 1½ per cent and 2 per cent of limestone respectively. The pigs averaged 63 pounds at the beginning of the test and were fed for 90 days. No cases of rickets developed among any of the pigs and the gains were almost exactly the same for the pigs on both levels of limestone as were the feed requirements.

The pigs getting 2 per cent of limestone gained 116.8 pounds in 90 days and required 369.17 pounds of feed per 100 pounds gain, while the pigs getting 1½ per cent limestone gained 116.5 pounds in 90 days and required 363.56 pounds of feed per 100 pounds of gain. The results here indicate that 1½ per cent of limestone in the ration may be sufficient under these conditions. The study is being continued.

## Status of Feed Trade Code

David K. Steenbergh, sec'y of the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns, in Bulletin No. 52 states that the members of the code com'te of the Federation have filed with the N. R. A. their assent for the industry to the July 17 draft of the feed trade code which was written in accordance with agreements reached between representatives of the com'te and N. R. A. officials following the public hearing which was held at Washington, July 5.

This means that the code com'te and the officials of Division 6 of N. R. A., which has charge, are in agreement and the only hurdles which the code still has to cross are the policy and review boards which make their reports to General Johnson.

The code provides that the board of directors of the Federation shall be the temporary code authority for the feed trade to serve for 60 days from the effective date of the code. The code will be effective on the first Monday after it is signed by either Pres. Roosevelt or General Johnson; and on the same day it is signed all members of the board of directors will be notified that an organization meeting of the temporary code authority will be held at Milwaukee, Wis., on the tenth day following.

## What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Linseed meal, cake
Blood, dried	Meat meal, scrap
Bone meal	Mill feeds
Brewer's dried grains	Minerals
Buttermilk, dried,	Mineral mixtures
semi-solid	Molasses
Calcium, carbonate,	Oyster shell, crushed
phosphate	Peanut meal
Cocaoanut oil meal	Peat moss
Cod liver oil	Phosphates, rock
Charcoal	Potassium, chlorid
Commercial feeds	Iodide
Corn germ meal	Poultry grits
Cottonseed meal,	Salt
cake	Sardine oil
Feed mixers	Screenings
Feed concentrates	Sesame meal
Feeders for mills	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
Gluten, feed, meal	Vegetable oil
Hammer mills	Yeast for feeding
Iodine	

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## Artificially Dried Grass Improves Color of Butter

An experiment was carried out during the winter with four groups of cows at the Agricultural Research Station, Jealott's Hill, Berkshire, to measure the effect of two types of artificially dried grass and of grass silage on the quality of winter butter and on the production and composition of milk as compared with a normal winter ration.

The yellow color of the butter (which is closely correlated with its carotene and vitamin A content) of the cows on the usual type of ration fell to a very low level during the winter and rose again when the cows were turned on pasture in the spring. Adding grass silage during the winter months did not materially affect the total yellow color. Artificially dried nonnitrogen-treated grass fed during the winter kept the butter color at a considerably higher level but not up to that of butter produced on pasture. Artificially dried nitrogen-treated grass kept the yellow color at a high level during the winter. The Reichert-Wollny and Polenske values of butter were similar in all lots. The vitamin D content of the butter of all lots was low during the winter.

The amount and composition of the milk produced were unaffected by the different diets, although there were indications that the artificially dried nitrogen-treated grass maintained the calcium content of the milk at a higher level in the winter period.

It is concluded that it would be possible by the inclusion of the correct amount of artificially dried grass in the winter ration of dairy cows to produce butter equal in color and vitamin A content to butter produced in summer by grass-fed cows.

The experiment is reported in Empire Journal of Expt. Agr., by S. J. Watson and others.

## Feed Inspection in Pennsylvania

In his Aug. 1 report Jas. W. Kellogg, director bureau of foods and chemistry, of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, points out that in the main feeds were correctly guaranteed and labeled.

The 961 official samples were analyzed for protein, fat and fiber and they represented 879 guaranteed shipments. Of this number 70, or 8.0 per cent, were deficient in protein or fat or both and contained fiber in excess of the tolerances provided for by the law. Of those which failed to meet guaranties only 5, or 0.6 per cent, were deficient in protein, 48, or 5.5 per cent, were deficient in fat and 21, or 2.4 per cent, exceeded guaranties for fiber.

Of the total samples and brands represented more than one-half, or 579 samples and 416 brands, were proprietary mixed feeds. The proportion of deficiencies in these mixed feeds was low, the guaranties being well sustained. The largest number of deficiencies was in the case of the dairy feeds in which there were 2 samples deficient in protein, 24 in fat and 1 contained excessive fiber.

All the samples were examined microscopically for correctness of composition and claimed ingredients, and the results showed that with only a few exceptions the by-product feeds were correctly guaranteed and found to be "as certified." Of the proprietary mixed feeds there were 35 of the dairy feeds, 7 of the horse and mule feeds, 3 of the swine feeds, 10 of the poultry scratch feeds, 31 of the poultry mash feeds and 4 of the small animal feeds, or a total of 90, which were not found to be "as certified," compared with claimed compositions.

While about one-sixth of the mixed feeds were not completely correct with respect to their certified compositions, as many of the variations were minor in character, it can be reported that these classes of mixtures were in the main correctly guaranteed, and the feeding stuffs sold during 1933, as represented by the shipments examined, were largely correctly guaranteed and labeled.

## Salt Reduces Stored Hay Fires

By J. V. CHADICK, Chicago

Following a series of barn fires in Wentworth county, Canada, in the fall of 1931 Ontario, Fire Marshal E. P. Heaton urged revival of the old custom of liberally salting hay to prevent self-ignition. The fires decreased the following year, and salt was given the credit. During 1931 Ontario barns had burned at the rate of three per day, and over half of them burned in the third quarter of the year, the haying months.

Scores of haystacks burst into flame shortly after recession of the waters of the Vermont floods in 1927. But many farmers saved their hay from molding and from spontaneous combustion thru the use of large quantities of salt.

In laboratory studies published in the Journal of Agricultural Research it was found that the preliminary heat produced during spontaneous heating was largely due to microbial activity. Sodium chloride (common salt) was found to inhibit and retard the growth of certain microorganisms.

Salting hay is a safe, practical means of retarding heating and ignition. It is particularly necessary in handling alfalfa, clover and other heavy hays, the stems of which contain a great percentage of moisture and are difficult to cure. The salt prevents fermentation, retards bacterial development, and checks rapid rises in temperature.

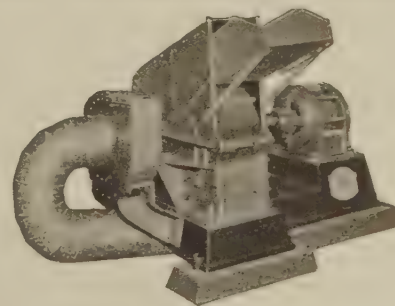
While there is no appreciable chemical difference between salted and unsalted hay, the salted hay is improved in quality and flavor. It has better color and aroma and a higher percentage of attached leaves.

W. W. Baird of the Dominion of Canada experimental farms advocates using 10 to 20 lbs. of salt to the ton of hay. F. F. Shutt, Canadian Department of Agriculture, believes 20 lbs. should be used. The consensus of opinions indicates about 5% of the weight of the hay is correct.

Farmers who utilized land taken from the production of cotton in 1933 for growing wheat as food and feed for home consumption may now sell any surplus of wheat, according to Harry L. Brown, director of the University of Georgia Farm Extension Service, who claims to have authority from Washington for the statement. If any wheat growers are to be permitted to sell surplus grain all should be so favored.

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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

The growth of the poultry industry in Alberta shows a remarkable advance, the number of birds having increased from 2,500,000 in 1920 to 8,500,000 in 1932. Some 70,000 of the 94,000 farms in Alberta raise flocks, and the province exports annually about 50,000 cases of eggs. Turkey raising has come to be a prominent feature of the industry, Alberta being the leading province for turkeys.

## Enforcement of Poultry Code

A. L. A. Schechter Poultry Corp. and Schechter Live Poultry Market, Inc., are defendants in an action begun in the Brooklyn Federal Court, charging them with violating the code, and with conspiracy. The case is expected to prove whether or not the government has authority to enforce local regulations under NRA and AAA, due to relationship with interstate commerce.

The case further seeks to prevent New York from becoming a dumping ground for poultry from all parts of the country.

## Getting Summer and Fall Eggs

By PAUL G. RILEY, formerly Professor Poultry Extension Purdue University.

Egg prices have started their usual annual rise and will most likely continue increasing until November or December. This fact increases the importance of feeding and managing the flock of laying hens so that good egg production is maintained thru the summer and as late in the fall as possible.

Keep the hens confined to the house during the morning so that heavy mash consumption is made possible.

Feed grain only once a day—in the evening, giving all they will clean up with none left over for morning.

Of course a good egg mash, carrying about 18% protein should be in front of the birds at all times.

Feed a moist mash at noon making it from the egg mash moistened with milk when available, or with water, being sure that this mash is crumbly and fed in amounts that the flock will clean up in 30 minutes.

Be sure that plenty of clean fresh water is before the hens at all times.

The use of artificial lights, beginning about Aug. 15, and using either morning lights from 2:00 a. m. until daylight or all night lights, has proven profitable.

## Feed Affects Storage Quality of Eggs

By R. M. SHERWOOD of Texas Station

In our study of cottonseed products in an effort to learn more concerning the material in these products which causes eggs laid by hens receiving cottonseed meal to deteriorate during a period in cold storage, the results this year, as those of previous years, indicate that the oil in the cottonseed meal is responsible for a large part of the loss of the eggs in storage.

A study with raw cottonseed oils and with semi-refined cottonseed oils suggests, as in previous work, that the injurious effect of the oils upon the storage quality of eggs may be influenced by the stage of oxidation of the oils. Less trouble was encountered when the oil was in a lower state of oxidation than when it was in a higher state of oxidation except in the case of raw oil, which, although in a low state of oxidation, produced poor storage eggs.

In this year's work the sample of off-grade raw oil gave better results than the alkaline refinement of this same oil. This is contrary to the results with prime oil and with the work of previous years. Eggs are now in storage from hens fed three grades of raw and refined cottonseed oil in order to secure more data on this point. Eggs from hens fed dried skim milk are also in storage.

## Moisture in Millfeed Analysis

Sec'y Mohler of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture has written the Southwestern Millers League that "After very careful and rather extensive consideration, we have concluded that it is inadvisable to adopt 15% moisture basis for the calculation of weights and analyses of wheat mill-feeds, as recommended by the millers at its meeting here with our control com'tee on July 11.

"I believe we owe it to say frankly and with all due respect, that the proposed basis was regarded as unreasonably high and that it would probably operate to the disadvantage of the consumer—the feeder.

"We believe in the principle of a moisture basis. We believe, too, that it is coming. We do not at all feel that the time and effort we all put in on this moisture basis question have been lost, because we feel quite sure that the information and data assembled will prove to be helpful contributions toward the ultimate determination of the matter. Under the circumstances, however, we shall continue the administration of the Kansas feedstuffs law as in the past or until a change seems warranted."

## Interested Attendance at Baby Chick Convention

Interest in the hatchery code, and the growing problems of poultry men brought over 2,000 delegates to the annual convention of the International Baby Chick Ass'n, held in Cleveland, O., July 30-Aug. 2.

Appearing before the opening session Pres. J. A. Hannah reviewed the poultry conditions prevailing during the last year, work on the code, and the labors before the convention. The code has not worked perfectly, he admitted, but has aided the hatcheries during the seven months of operation.

A resolution was adopted by approximately 1,400 delegates, with only one dissenting vote, expressing approval of the code, and favoring its continuance.

The chick sexing demonstrations given daily by John C. Hammond and H. L. Shrader, of the Department of Agriculture, attracted so many delegates that it was necessary to apply special registration to accommodate them.

Exhibitors showing their wares in the exhibit

hall of the Auditorium numbered 82. Among them was Allied Mills, Inc., with a full display of Wayne Feeds.

A public hearing was held July 27 on the uniform terms, rules and regulations for flock improvement and disease eradication, as provided in the hatchery code.

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## Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 23 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, terms with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

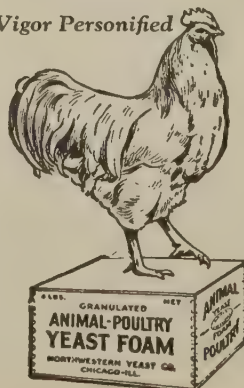
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Reports like these are coming in from elevator operators and feed grinders all over the country. And no wonder! Stock

and poultry raisers are finding that yeast feeds give them results they can get in no other way. Yeast-fed birds and stock grow faster and larger. Death losses from intestinal diseases like coccidiosis and diarrhoea are practically unknown. Yeast-fed hens lay more eggs, bigger eggs and during a longer season. For hog raisers a good yeast balancer quickly turns rough, scabby, necrotic hogs into smooth, sleek, healthy animals!

Why don't you see what a yeast mash in your line will do for your business? We'll gladly give you the whole yeast story without obligation. Write—today—for the booklets "Profitable Feeding Methods" and "25,000 Hogs Can't Be Wrong." Northwestern Yeast Co., Dept. X, 1750 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.



## Summer Feeding of Poultry

Eggs are hard to get in the summer time, particularly this summer. Part of the reason is feed.

On the farm the hens are supposed to pick up a large part of their food requirements on the range, where they catch bugs and grasshoppers and other insect life. Also on the range they get so much sunshine that they need no more vitamin D, and they get plenty of exercise.

But somehow that doesn't seem to be enough. The hot summer months discourage egg production. Hens go into moult, or stand gasping under trees and convenient shade during the hot hours of the day.

Balanced rations are as necessary in the summer time as any other time. If hens get all of their feed requirements from the range they are apt to get too much protein from the insect life they consume. This forces moult and throws the hens out of production. Yet a feeder cannot tell how much food a hen is getting from the range, and its character. He has to leave that to the hen.

A comfortable way to handle the summer feeding problem is to use the Ohio free-choice method, feeding whole corn, wheat, and oats (also barley, if available) and liquid skim milk or buttermilk to drink instead of water or by the use of the whole grains and a mash concentrate. Inasmuch as the large majority of farm poultry keepers do not have a dependable supply of liquid milk available, it is obvious that it would generally be more practicable if a mash concentrate could be effectively substituted for milk. It was this fact and the promising possibilities of its accomplishment that suggested free-choice feeding of whole grains and a mash concentrate. The Ohio station tested this method with 400 layers.

The mash concentrate was derived from an all-mash formula which had been extensively used with satisfactory results. The grains were removed and the balance of the formula, composed of 5 parts wheat bran, 8 meat scraps, 5 dried skim milk, 5 alfalfa leaf meal, 2 chick size oyster shell,  $\frac{1}{2}$  salt, 1 cod-liver oil, utilized as the mash concentrate. This left the protein, mineral and vitamin concentrates in the mash concentrate. The grain proportions of the formula, composed of 35 parts ground yellow corn, 20 ground wheat, and 20 ground oats, were fed free-choice as whole grains.

This crude mechanical method of formulating the mash concentrate was used because there were no precedents for guidance. This formula of mash concentrate is not recommended for general use. However, with certain modifications it may serve as a suggestion until more suitable formulas are developed. It would seem that the protein supplements being marketed by a number of feed manufacturers would serve effectively as mash concentrates for the free-choice grain and mash concentrate method of feeding. The only departure from the customary use of such feeds would be the free-choice feeding of the grains and the mash concentrate instead of mixing them.

The egg production was according to expectations for the age, breeding, and quality of the birds used. The first two groups of pullets were comparable to each other as were the two groups of hens, but all of the other groups differed as to breeding. The pullets on all-mash laid more eggs than similar pullets on the free-choice ration. This may or may not be of significance, especially when the better maintenance of the body weight of the latter group is considered. Of greater significance is the feed consumption and the variation in the amount of grains and mash concentrate consumed by the different groups. The all-mash ration required that 3.73 times as much grain as mash concentrate be consumed; whereas by free-choice the flock average was 5.9 times as much grain as mash concentrate. This appears to be quite a departure from the all-mash formula. However, a distinction should be made between the flock average and the individual feed con-

sumption, which may be quite a different matter. A bird out of production or a poor layer would be expected to consume but a small proportion of the mash concentrate; whereas a heavy layer is at liberty to consume even more of the mash concentrates than is included in the all-mash formula. Permitting the layer to eat according to her needs operates for economy. The less expensive grain part of the ration will largely serve the birds out of production; whereas those in production will instinctively crave and eat more of the mash concentrate required for producing eggs. If layers are denied shells or limestone grit for a few days, they will pile over each other as greedily to get their share when a fresh supply becomes available as if they were given fresh meat or liver, because the need for lime to make egg shells, makes them instinctively crave and eat the lime material ravenously. It seems that the same principle applies to the mash concentrate and that the birds can be trusted to eat the mash or grains in proportion to their individual requirements.

Notwithstanding that the layers did not balance their rations as it would have been done by the station, their dictates as indicated by the free-choice method of feeding need not necessarily be followed closely in feeding practice. For instance, the free-choice birds consumed only 11% of oats and yet one of the best single feed mixtures tested by the Ohio station contains 40% oats, half ground and half whole.

Use of the free choice method of feeding requires a satisfactory feeder. In the Ohio experiment two feeders were placed for each 100 layers. Each was 8 ft. long, 4 inches deep and 8 inches wide, inside measurements, with plaster lath nailed on the top edges of the sides and extending  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch inside to prevent wastage. A revolving pole  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches square over the top of the feeder kept the birds from getting into the feeder with their feet. The feeder was partitioned into separate compartments for the whole or cracked corn, whole wheat, whole oats, mash concentrate, and oyster shell or limestone grit. The partitions extended 2 inches above the sides of the feeder to prevent mixing of the feeding materials.

The free-choice feeding of grains and mash concentrate involves the least amount of time and labor for feeding when other farm activities are pressing. This method appears to be well adapted for farm poultry keepers.

It should be emphasized that those who may desire to change to this method of feeding will need to exercise careful judgment and precaution. This, like any other radical change of ration or method of feeding, will require 4 to 6 weeks before the birds become fully accustomed to the change. The opportune time for making such a change is before the pullets start to lay or when layers are off production because of molting or for other reasons.

It is quite possible that the grain and feed dealer who sells to his trade the idea of using this simple method of feeding layers will promote egg production, with less work, that may reflect in heavier sales of mash concentrates and whole grains.

The Government is to start making mattresses at a cost of \$25 in competition with privately manufactured mattresses costing \$10, as planned by the F.E.R.A. Output of private plants last year was 4,000,000, and the government plans to make 2,000,000 and give them away.

## Farm Price Index Up

A gain of three points in the index of prices farmers receive for their products and a gain of three points in the exchange value of farm products for commodities farmers buy are reported for the period June 15 to July 15 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Corn prices to farmers averaged 59.2 cents a bushel on July 15, compared with 56 cents on June 15, and 55.4 cents on July 15 last year.

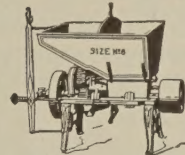
Wheat prices averaged 78.8 cents a bushel in local farm markets on July 15, or practically the same as on June 15. On July 15 last year, the average farm price was 86.9 cents a bushel.

At the current level of things the farmers buy the government figures the parity price of wheat to the farmer at \$1.16 per bushel on July 15 when Chicago December wheat sold at \$1. The price has since advanced to \$1.10, making the present farm price 10 cents higher or 88.8 cents. Adding the benefit payment of about 29 cents per bushel, gives the farmer \$1.18, which is just two cents more than that to which he is entitled.

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By Harry M. Lamon & Alfred R. Lee

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## Washington Conferences on Feed Code

By FLOYD OLES, Mgr. Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n

The post hearing conferences on the feed code lasted from the formal hearings on July 5, up to and including a final conference on July 14. All members of the national code com'te and the national board of directors who had been in attendance left for their homes shortly after the public hearing, except for Oles, Steenbergh and James H. Vint of Union Grove, Wis. Mr. Vint is the manager of a small cooperative in Wisconsin and one whose intimate knowledge of retail feed problems and sympathy with the retailers' viewpoint made his presence desirable in the post hearing conferences.

As you all know, there was a considerable opposition to the feed trade code. This was largely on the part of wholesale feed manufacturers and chain stores. The attitude of these people was definitely in opposition to the entire NRA program, and they apparently felt that they wanted to get as little code restriction as possible, as cheap labor provisions as possible, and just as few restrictions as were found unavoidable. The attitude of the representatives of the retail feed industry, however, was distinctly opposite. By and large they seemed definitely in favor of support for the recovery program and the securing of as sound and workable a code as possible.

Vint left Washington a couple of days ahead of Steenbergh and myself. We left Saturday afternoon, the 14th, and as late as Friday night had to prepare a brief on why the feed trade should not pay a minimum of 45 cents an hour. Our original brief covered 28 pages and during the post-hearing conferences we submitted briefs of fully as many more pages of carefully prepared and very detailed statistics in support of different code provisions.

NRA officials assured us that they would have the code ready for the President's signature by Aug. 1, when he is expected to return. Its provisions embody practically everything of merit desired by the industry. Because of the policy of NRA to give out no publicity on codes between the public hearing and formal signature, we are not discussing the code in detail until it is signed. We believe that it is a much better code than we took to the public hearing because we found NRA officials intelligent and anxious to work with the industry to secure the best possible code provisions. I am personally sure that, while not all Pacific Northwest wishes were conceded, it will nevertheless be found to be a code which will meet with the very hearty approval of our membership.

The cost provisions were, of course, the most difficult. We submitted briefs on them at different times and discussed them for several days at great length. We held out for the establishment of current local replacement value as the minimum at which feed may be sold at retail and for a definite cost finding or cost estimating basis. These were in the code when we left and short of a reversal by the policy board or the review board, we expect them to be in the final code.

The board of directors of the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns will be the temporary

## Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for September delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
June 2.....	17.50	19.25	15.75	17.50
June 9.....	18.75	20.50	17.05	19.05
June 16.....	18.40	20.50	16.60	18.95
June 23.....	17.50	19.10	15.55	17.50
June 30.....	18.40	20.00	16.45	18.60
July 7.....	17.50	19.60	15.85	18.15
July 14.....	19.85	22.15	18.05	21.35
July 21.....	20.80	25.25	19.75	23.65
July 28.....	20.85	25.00	19.05	23.65
Aug. 4.....	22.00	26.50	20.40	25.50

code authority. It is planning to meet at Milwaukee, where its members can take advantage of World's Fair reduced rates, without being subjected to Chicago congestion and high hotel rates. This meeting will be held within ten days of the signature of the code, which means immediately within a day or so after its effective date. This first code authority meeting must set up permanent code organization and plan for the zoning of the country under the code and for the delegation of power to the various affiliated associations. We fully expect that we will have the formally signed code at hand about the time you get this bulletin. We will tell you all about it as soon as we have it.

On July 12, while we were in Washington, D. C., General Johnson issued an order to the effect that all uncoded industries whose codes were incomplete must either complete their codes within thirty days or such industries must merge with existing kindred codes or operate under a new "basic code." This means that our code will be one of the last completed and in our opinion it will also be one of the best. Industries who either have failed to agree or who have failed to believe in NRA and hence have avoided codes will be under the new basic code. This clean-up will cover 262 codes now pending; most of them small. There are 476 codes now in force.

It is not the NRA plan to force industries under codes but if any uncoded industries appear to NRA to be harboring abuses of labor, will have to submit to a hearing within ten days and if necessary have the basic code imposed upon them. It is expected that most uncoded industries will choose to merge with existing codes, thus furthering the plan of NRA to ultimately consolidate their own codes into about 300 codes. The basic code contains only six short articles covering labor provisions, wages, hours, rights of collective bargaining, child labor ban, safety and health and related standard rules. Fair trade practices may possibly be added after hearings.

FUTURE OF NRA. The following is simply personal opinion but it results from contact with both NRA and AAA and a pretty careful questioning of responsible people in Washington, D. C. NRA and AAA regulation of industry (or more accurately, industry self-regulation under their supervision) is here to stay for the period of the Roosevelt administration. Reaction of coded industries indicates that it may and probably will continue in some form regardless of the administration in power. It is permitting a degree of self-regulation long sought by industry but denied because of administrative and legal restrictions in the past. Improved labor conditions are costing industry

more money to operate, and with them has to go a measure of legal self-government sufficient to enable them to carry on under increased labor overhead. To accomplish these ends, NRA, despite changes of policy and possibly minor changes of method, seems relatively a permanent set-up. It would seem to be sound advice to so regard it and to lay one's plans for the future accordingly.

## Spectacular Advance in Cottonseed Meal

By J. M. TRENHOLM.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 4—Conditions surrounding the cottonseed meal market during the past week have been construed by the trade as being extremely bullish and the result has been a spectacular advance in the future market but even so the advance in the contract market was not comparable to the advance in the spot commodity. This is particularly true of cottonseed cake, the price of which has been leading the future market ever since emergency drought rates were published by the railroads early in July. Since that time there has existed a tremendous demand for slab cake and cracked cake which is moving to the west and the northwest.

Every day sees higher prices paid and a dwindling of the available supplies. The demand has been so urgent that the price of cake advanced almost to the price of sacked cottonseed meal, a condition which seldom exists and will in time adjust itself as the cost of grinding and sacking is at least \$1.50 per ton. It is reported that cracked cake in sacks sold in Memphis yesterday afternoon at \$33.50 per ton, whereas August meal was selling at about \$31.00 per ton.

The contract market advanced steadily during the week and at the close on Friday prices were up practically \$2.00 per ton for the week. When the market opened on Saturday prices were somewhat higher with October selling at \$31.50 and immediately after the first call an insistent demand developed which carried prices up \$1.00 per ton bringing the market to a close for the week at about \$3.00 higher than the close of last Saturday. The volume of trading during the entire week has been exceptionally good and the market is broadening daily.

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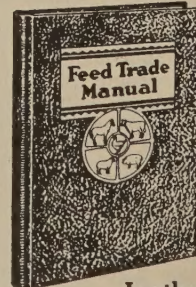
Elevator Capacity at Milwaukee 5,500,000 bushels

## Books Received

**YEARBOOK OF AGRICULTURE, 1934**, is just off the Government's printing presses, and contains the usually complete statistics of production and exports of all principal crops, emphasizing at this time economic and technical problems and telling about action taken under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Cloth, 783 pages, indexed. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF RED TOP.** About 85 per cent of the world's supply of redtop seed is produced in a dozen counties in Southern Illinois, of which fact the University of Illinois has taken advantage to prepare a most interesting and instructive pamphlet covering seeding, harvesting, disposition of the crop, marketing thru local dealers, thru the seed growers exchange, thru wholesale dealers, prices and place of redtop in future adjustments of Southern Illinois agriculture. Redtop is grown on soils incapable of drainage and good for nothing else, where once seeded down it grows for a number of years. Bulletin 404. 68 pages, University of Illinois Agricultural Exp. Sta., Urbana, Ill.

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## GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

### Ground Rye in Hog Ration

By WILSON and WRIGHT				
Lot number	I	II	III	IV
Number of pigs....	8	8	8	8
Days fed .....	126	116	116	100
Initial wt. per lot...	842.0	842.3	841.7	851.7
Initial wt. per pig...	105.3	105.3	105.2	106.5
Final wt. per lot...	1861.7	1835.0	1840.0	1830.3
Final wt. per pig...	232.7	229.4	230.0	228.8
Total gain per lot...	1019.7	992.7	998.3	978.6
Total gain per pig...	127.4	124.1	124.8	122.3
Daily gain per pig...	1.01	1.07	1.08	1.22

<b>Total feed consumed</b>				
Corn .....	5112.5	.....	2580.0	.....
Ground rye .....	5593.9	.....	2580.0	2300.0
Ground barley .....	.....	.....	.....	2300.0
Tankage .....	333.5	201.9	250.5	185.9
Alfalfa hay .....	128.3	114.5	84.3	67.0
Mineral mixture...	39.5	21.0	16.7	15.7

<b>Feed consumed for 100 pounds gain</b>				
Corn .....	501.4	.....	258.4	.....
Ground rye .....	563.5	.....	258.5	235.1
Ground barley .....	.....	.....	.....	235.0
Tankage .....	32.7	20.3	25.1	19.0
Alfalfa hay .....	12.6	11.5	8.4	6.8
Mineral mixture...	3.9	2.0	1.8	1.6

When judged by the rate of gain shelled corn proved to be the poorest feed used. The pigs in this lot required 10 days longer to reach market weight than the pigs fed the ground rye or those fed the ground rye mixed with ground corn. The slowest gaining pig and the fastest gaining pig in the experiment were in this lot. It is not uncommon, however, for pigs fed a corn and tankage ration to make very uneven gains. The pigs fed the shelled corn, however, made 100 pounds of gain on less feed than the pigs fed rye or rye and corn. Comparing lots I and II and valuing shelled corn at 45 cents a bushel, tankage at \$1.50 a cwt., alfalfa hay at \$10 a ton and mineral at \$2 a cwt., we find that the ground rye had a feeding value of 95 per cent that of shelled corn. Replacing one-half the rye with ground corn increased the rate of gain slightly and lowered the feed cost per 100 pounds gain.

At the end of two weeks of feeding it was evident that the pigs in Lot IV, fed the ground rye and ground barley mixture were making the fastest gains. These pigs soon had a thriffter appearance and seemed more contented than the pigs in the other lots. They reached market weight 16 days earlier than the pigs in the other two lots fed rye and 26 days earlier than the pigs fed shelled corn. The feed requirement for 100 pounds gain also was lower for the pigs in this lot than for those in either of the other lots. Using the same prices as before for shelled corn, alfalfa hay, tankage, and mineral the ground rye and ground barley mixture had a value of 92 cents a cwt., or 12 cents a cwt. above that of shelled corn and 16 cents a cwt. above that of ground rye fed without the barley.

Results indicate that rye as the sole grain ration is a comparatively poor grain to fatten cattle and swine.

The palatability of the rye we believe was the principal cause for the comparatively small gains made by both lots of steers and also their condition at the end of the 90-day feeding period.

By grinding the rye the palatability was evidently reduced and instead of cattle eating a reasonable amount of ground rye they preferred the alfalfa hay. In fact they consumed nearly twice as much alfalfa hay daily as did steers receiving shelled corn. In this connection results reported in bulletin 229 of this station show that when similarly aged and conditioned steers were fed alfalfa hay, as the sole ration, for 56 days an average daily gain per head of 1.73 pounds was made. Of course these steers were not fat but apparently had made considerable growth.

Because of availability rye and barley are the first grains to be considered as substitutes for corn for fattening pigs on pasture. In each of the experiments the rye proved to be less palatable than either corn or barley. The rye had a tendency to scour the pigs.

Results reported in the table indicate that it was an advantage to mix the ground rye with the ground barley half and half by weight. This proved to be the best feed in the experi-

ment requiring only 489.1 pounds of concentrates for 100 pounds of gain as compared to 534.1 pounds for lot that received shelled corn and tankage. Pigs in this Lot IV consumed only 19 pounds of tankage for 100 pounds of gain as compared to 32.7 pounds for pigs in Lot I that received corn and tankage. The feeds were self-fed, free choice, to each lot.—So. Dak. Bull. 271.

### Barley in the Pig Ration

In the summer of 1930 an experiment was conducted by the Nevada Station for the purpose of comparing the rapidity of growth and the cost of gains of pigs receiving 1%, 2% and 3% barley rations.

Twenty-one weanling pigs, having an average weight of 24½ pounds, were divided on April 15 into three groups with seven pigs in each group. The three groups were placed on alfalfa pasture and were fed alike except as to the amount of barley. This was fed to Group 35 at the rate of 1%, to Group 36 at the rate of 2% and to Group 37 at the rate of 3% of the weight of the pigs per day.

Milk was fed alike to all groups at the rate of 10% of the weight of the pigs per day until they had attained an average weight of 140 pounds per pig, after which time the milk ration was reduced to 5% and the pigs were placed on self-feeders. While on self-feeders the pigs had access to all the barley they could eat. The experiment ended when an average weight of 200 pounds per pig was reached.

As was to be expected the pigs gained in weight according to the amount of barley fed. The average daily gain per pig during the growing period for the 1%, 2% and 3% groups was .7 lb., .87 lb., and .97 lb., respectively.

The grain required per pound gain increased with the amount of grain in the ration, but not in the same proportion. The three groups required 102, 158 and 220 pounds of grain per cwt. of gain.

On the other hand, as the barley in the ration increased there was a decrease in the amount of milk and in the time required to reach the finishing weight of 140 pounds. It was also noted that the amount of pasture required decreased as the grain ration increased. Increasing the barley ration had the effect of lessening the amount of milk and pasture required and of decreasing the number of days to be ready for finishing.

At any price for barley, the 2% grain ration in this experiment was more economical than either of the other two. With barley at \$20 or \$25 per ton the 3% grain ration produces gains more economically than the 1% grain ration, but when the price of grain exceeds \$30 per ton the 1% ration produces gains more economically than the 3% ration. However, when the average price received at the time of finishing is taken into consideration it is probable that the 3% ration would result in better net returns than either the 1% or 2% ration.

### Truck Competition in the Hay Business

By J. C. SUTTIE, Omaha, Neb.

Truck competition is of vital importance to hay and straw dealers, not alone from its effect on carload movements of these commodities, but because it disturbs the regular channels of business thru direct buying and selling.

Statistics worked up by the Department of Agriculture show that in the Mississippi Delta region the percentage of hay moved by truck in 1926-30 was 34%; by rail, 66%. In 1932 this had shifted to 73% by truck, 26% by rail.

In spite of such manifest evidence of the effect of high rail rates the carriers want to increase the rates in Southern territory. Either the soliciting agents and local agents do not report actual conditions, or else the executives do not care. Carriers should bear in mind that movement of hay and straw by truck means

no reconsigning, red tape and rigid rules, that the trucks are here to stay, and that they have grown into so big a factor that control over them will be impossible for some years to come, even if plans for control are developed.

### Hay Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1933, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore .....	23	440	.....	.....
Boston .....	803	440	.....	.....
Chicago .....	6,012	677	2,210	50
Ft. Worth .....	264	121	.....	.....
Kansas City .....	35,388	3,432	15,000	912
Minneapolis .....	1,735	87	.....	.....
Peoria .....	590	160	30	10
Seattle .....	154	88	.....	.....

Corn-hog payments by the government had reached \$5,000,000 by June 15 of the total \$130,000,000 expected to be disbursed.

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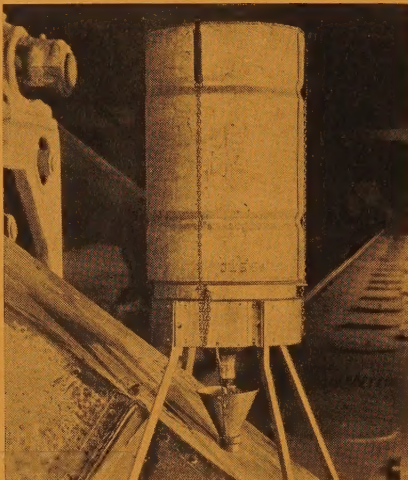
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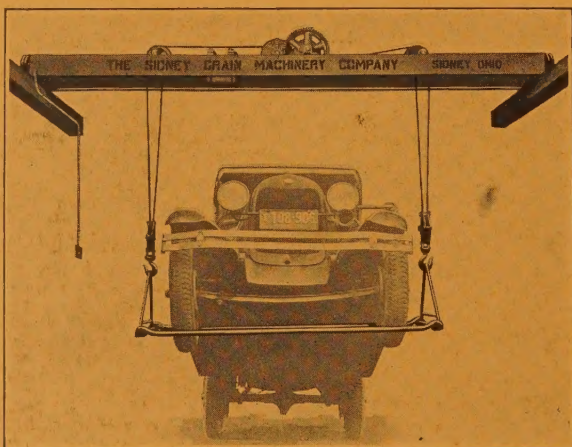
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